THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING,—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 22 MARCH, 1834. [NO. 2322.

FROM this date the Right Hon'ble the Governor will cease to receive at Breakfast in the Town Hall on Wednesdays.

The Breakfasts on Mondays and Fridays at Parell continue as usual.

G. F. UPTON,
Private Sec.

Govt. House, Parell, 19th March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late MARY GOMM, Wife of Conductor GEORGE GOMM, of the Pension Establishment, having been granted to the said Conductor GEORGE GOMM, all persons having any claim or demand against the Estate, are hereby requested to forward the same accompanied with sufficient Vouchers, to the said Administrator for adjustment within one month from the date hereof. Any claims not preferred or made known, within the period above stated will not be afterward's attended to.

G. GOMM,
Conductor.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO., the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, vizt :—

Pale and Brown Sherry, at Rs. 20 per dozen			
Port.....at	Rs.	22	per doz.
Lisbon.....at 10 *a*		12	"
Brandy.....at 15 *a*		18	"
Jamaica Rum, at		12	"
Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles,	Rs.	24	per case.
French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.	
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"	
Rum Shrub, in pints,	9	"	

General Terms—CASH, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 22d March, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godown of Messrs. BECKWITH AND CO.,

Geneva of the 1st quality, received from Messrs. Graham and Co. of Rotterdam, at Rs. 20 per doz.

A few cases of very superior Pale Sherry, received from W. D. Sheriff, of London, at Rs. 25 per doz.

Fresh high flavored English Claret, from ditto at Rs. 25 per doz.

Champaigne Brandy, of excellent quality, from ditto, at Rs. 18 per doz.

Madeira Wine from Keirs and Co. of the finest quality, imported in 1831, in Pipes, Hds. and Bottled.

TERMS, CASH.

FOR SALE at Messrs. BECKWITH and Co's.—Double Barrell Percussion Guns (copper caps), from Wm. Mills, in Mahogany Cases, with every complete apparatus, at Rupees 550.

Do. do. from John Manton and Son, Rupees 650.

All received direct from the Makers.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET :—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26	per doz.
Ditto in Pints.....	"	14	per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines for cash, vizt. :—

Sauterne, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 60 per case
ditto,....in 3 dozen ditto, at " 45 per ditto
Hock,....in 3 dozen ditto, at " 75 per ditto
Bordeaux Claret, at Rs. 12 to Rs. 22 per dozen, in different sized cases.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

GENERAL PALMER'S CLARET.

THIS highly esteemed Wine is on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO. at Rs. 60 per chest of three dozen, for Cash.

FOR sale at the Godowns of RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO. Rankine's Sherry, in six dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE. 1ST QUALITY.

HORMUSJEE ARDESEER AND CO. have purchased from Messrs. ADAM SKINNER AND CO. their Stock of this very superior and richly flavoured Claret, imported direct from the Proprietors and for sale at the very reduced and moderate price of 20 Rs. per case of one dozen, at their Godown, in the House lately vacated by Messrs. Shotton and Co., Apollo street.

Messrs. H. A. and Co. have also a supply of the following Wines and Liquors, all of the very best quality, and most moderately priced :—

Pale Sherry from....	Charles Bell.
Ditto... „....„.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Ditto....„....„.....	Cockburn and Co.
Brown ditto..„.....	Hoply and Lingham.
Port Wine....„.....	Chas. Bell.
Pale Ale.....„.....	Hodgson and Co.
Superior Holland Geneva, Highland Whiskey, West India Rum Shrub, Old Cognac Brandy, Old Tom in Jars.	From Christopher and Co. Bottled in London.

Besides numerous articles among which is some handsome Plated Ware, &c. &c.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

FOR SALE—At the Shop of COWASJEE and PESTONJEE, No. 7, Forbes street,

Superior sweet Lisbon, at per dozen Rs. 8
Ditto plain Lisbon, at per dozen....Rs. 8

Forbes Street, 22d March, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE MANACKJEE & Co., beg to inform thir Customers and the Public, that they have lately received some superior Burton Ale, in Bottles, for sale at their shop, No 28, Appollo Street. Price 8 Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 21st March, 1834.

EXCELLENT SHERRY to be had at Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 22d March, 1834.

NOTICE, on Monday, the 31st March' instant, at noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. will sell at the Custom House Bunder Head, on account of the concerned, the Brazilian Ship "AMIZADE" of about 350 Tons burthen, with all her Masts Yards, Stores, &c. as she now lies at the Hon'ble Company's Moorings in the Harbour, where she may be seen, and a list of her store inspected. A list of her stores also lies at the office of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA and Co., where all particulars will be made known on application to Captain CAMPOS.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. 25 per cent. of the Purchase money to be paid on the Lot being knocked down, and the remainder within three days, from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit shall be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk of the first purchaser, who shall forfeit all advantages, and make good all losses.

2nd. The vessel to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment she is knocked down, and all expenses of Company's Moorings or of any other description arising subsequent to that period to be borne by the purchaser.

3rd. Full delivery of the vessel will be made, when the payment of the purchase money is made in full, and not before.

N. B. any legal documents that may be required, are to be prepared at the expense of the purchaser.

Nesbit Lane, 22d March, 1834.

ખબર

શોમવારે તારીખ ૩૧ મી માર્ચ ચાલતા મહીનાની એ બપોરનાં મીશીઅર ફરીથ બમેનજી તથા કુમપની ફોટમાની માંડવીનાં ડંકા ઉપર અહેર લીલાંડુ ફરીને જેનુ લાગેચ વલગેચ તેનાં કશાબે બરાજલીઆનનુ વાંકાણ એફ નામે અમીજેડ આશરે ૩૫૦ ટનનુ તે ડોલો તથા પરબાનો તથા શામાંન તથા એ વગરે શાઠે વેચશે ને કાલમો બારામો નામદાર શરફાર કુમપની ની શાફલ શાઠે બાંધેલુછે તાંકાં જોવા દેશે તથા શામાંનની ટીપ દેખરાવશે તથા તે શાઠે શામાંનની બીજી ટીપ મીશીઅરશ રાજર દે ફેરીઆ તથા કુમપનીની આફીશમો રાખેલીછે તાંકાં ફપતાંન ફમપોશને પુછેઆથી એ વાંકાણ વીશેની શરવે બીનાંથી વા ફેર ફરશે ❀

વેચાણની બોલી

૧ લુએજે—લીલાંડુ થઇ રહ્યા પછી જેટલે રુપીએ વેચાશે તે પરમાણે દર શેફડે ટફા ૨૫ પરમાણે ખરીદદારે અનામત આપવા તથા બાકીનાં નાણાં વેચાણનાં દીનથી દીન ૩ મો આપવાં એ પરમાણે જીધામો ચુકશેતો અનામત રુપીઆ ચુનેગારીમો જશે તથા વાંકાણ પેહેલા ખરીદદારને કશાબે પાછુ વેચાશે તથા તે ઘણીનુ નફા ઉપર ફાંઇ પોચશે ન ફી તથા ખોત આવશે તો લરી લેશે ❀

૨ જુએજે—લીલાંડુ આઇ રહ્યા પછી તેજ વખતથી વાંકાણનો એખમ ખરીદદારને માથે રેહેશે તથા શરફારી શાંફલનો અથવા બીજ ફાંઇ રીતનો ખરચ લીલાંડુ આઇ રહ્યા પછી થાશે તે ખરીદદારે આપવો ❀

૩ જુએજે—વેચાણનાં નાણાં આપશે તારે વાંકાણ આખુ હવાલે ફરશે તે અગાડુ ફર શે નહી ❀

તારીખ ફલમ—એ વાંકાણ બાબત ફાંઇ ધારાની રીતનાં ફાગલ પતર બનાવવાં અથવા લખાવા પડેતો તે ખરીદદારે પોતાનાં ખરચથી ફરવાં ❀

નીશાનીટલેન તા. ૨૨ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૩૪

जाहीर खबर.

सोमवारी तारीख ३१ वी मार्चचा लत्या महिन्याचे रोजी दोनप्रहरी: मि शीयेर फ्राढबमनजी व कुपेंनी, कोंढाचे मांडविचे धक्यावर ज्याहीर लिलांव करून ज्याचा संमध आहे त्याचे हीसाबी, बराजिलाअन गांवचे तारू बनाम अमीजेद सुमारे ३५० टंन आहे ते डोले, परबाने सामान व या खेरीज जे कांही सामान असले ते सगांत विकतिल आणि ते तारू हाली बंदरांत नामदार सरकार कुपेंनीचे साकलीशी बाधले आहे, ते तिकडे पाहावयास मिळेल व सामानाची याद दाखवितील, दुसरी याद मीशीयेरस राजर दे फेरया व कुंपनीचे आफीसात ठेवली आहेत, तिकडे कंपतान कपींस साहेबास विचारल्यास या तारूसंमधी सर्व बातमी कळविल.

वीकण्याचा करार.

१ लीलांडु जाहाल्या नंतर जितके रूपायाने विकेल त्याप्रमाणे दर सेकडयास पंवविस टके अनामत खरीद दाराने द्यावें. व बाकीचे रूपय विकरीचे दीवसापासून तीन दीवसांत द्यावें. याप्रमाणें द्यावयास चुकेल तर अनामत रूपये गुणेंगारीत जातील व तारू पहीले खरीददाराचें होसाबि वीकले जाईल, तो विकरीत कांही नफा जाहाला तर त्यावर पहीले खरीददाराचा कांही दावा चालनार नाहीं व खुट आलीतर भरून घेतली जाईल.

२ लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर त्याच वेलापासून तारूचे जोखीम खरीददाराचे माथ्यावर राहील व नामदार सरकार कुंपेनीचे साखळ्याचे व दुसरें इतर कांही रीतीचा खर्च लीलांव जाहाल्या नंतर होईल तर ते खरीददाराणे द्यावें.

३ विकरीचे सर्व रूपये देतील तें व्हां तारू स्वाधीन करतील तेफुडें करनार नाहीं.

ताजेकलम: हे तारू संमधी कांही धाचाची रीतीप्रमाणे कागदपतर लिहावयाश लागतील त्याचा खर्च खरीददाराने आपले खर्चाने करावे.

नीजबीठ आळी ता। २२ वी मार्च सन १८३४.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Thucker NARRONDASS SHAMJEE, of Bombay, Bhatia, has contracted to purchase from SOOKUDIA VUNMALLY RAGOWJEE, a certain Piece or Parcel of Ground, with its Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, situated near Wittulwaddy, in Weaver's lane, near the house of Weaver SEWAJEE, which was formerly purchased by the said VUNMALLY RAGOWJEE from WITTOBA PILLAJEE, and since which Vunmally Ragowjee has rebuilt it at his own expense; should any person or persons have therefore any claims or demands by way of Mortgage or Inheritable right, he, she, or they, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Mr. LARKINS, Attorney at Law, at his Office in Rampart row, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom. Dated this 20th day of March, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીઆંથી આપીએચજે

શ્રી સુમબજીવાલો લાડીઆ ફકર નાંરણ દાશ શાંમજીએ ધેહેર એફ જમીન શાહે શુખડીઆ વનમાલી રાધવજી પાશેથી વેચાનુ લેવાનુ શાટુ ઝીધુંછે—તે શ્રી ભાફારફોટ વીઠલવાડી આગલ ખતરીની શેરીમો ખતરી શીવાજીનાં ધેહેરની નજીકછે—એ ધેહેર અગાડુ એજ વનમાલી રાધવજીએ વીહોળા પીલાજી પાશેથી વેચાનુ લીધુ હતુ ને તે પછી વનમાલી રાધવજીએ પોતાને રુપીએ ફરીથી બાંધીડુ—એ ઉપર ફરએફ લોફ અથવા લોફોનો ગીરવી અથવા વારશાની રીતનો દાવો અથવા માંગણ પોચતુ હોએતો તેનાંએને જંણ ફરેચજે આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો મીશતર લારઝીનશ ધારાના વફીલને ફોટફોટ આગલ તેની આફીશકે તાંકાં તેહેને લખતથી અહેર ફરે—મુદતપછી ફોજનો દાવો ફબુલ ફરશે નહી—તા. ૨૦ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૩૪ ❀

TO be Sold—A Bungalow belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq., on the Mahabuleshwar Hills, with furniture, and immediate possession. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

TO BE LET—The upper apartments o the House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church.

Ditto, ditto, in rear of the above, lately the property of Mr. JERVIS. For particulars apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the Fort.

Bombay, 21st. March, 1834.

TO be let—A house in Meadow Street, No. 35.

Two ditto, at Colaba.

One ditto, at Mazagone recently vacated by Major Stevenson.

A Stable adjoining the Courier office. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

Bombay 22d March, 1834,

TO BE LET—An Upper-roomed Bungalow, situated at Mazagon, close to that of JOHN WEDDERBURN, Esq. For partic apply to Messrs. CURSETJEE AR SEER, and Co. in the Fort.

Bombay, 21st March, 183

TO LET—That commodious house in P part Row, lately occupied by Cap HOUGHTON, with a detached Kitchen Stable. Rent Rs. 200 per mensem. Appl Messrs. FORBES & CO.

Bombay, 22d March, 1

TO BE LET—A commodious airy pleasant upper-roomed Bungalow at Camballa, opposite to the Bee-hive, lately occupied by A. N. SHAW Esquire. Apply to Moody SORABJEE VATCHA Gandy, at his office, opposite to the Town Major's office.

Bombay, 22*d March*, 1834.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates. according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR SALE,

THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 22*d March*, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No.....	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,.....	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Policies,.....	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.....	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,.....	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,.....	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,.....	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,.....	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,.....	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship COLOMBIA, 510 Tons, Capt. R. PATTISON, Commander; sails fast, carries a Surgeon, and will leave Bombay 1st April. For terms and plans of Cabins, apply to Captain PATTISON at the Office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 22*d March*, 1834,

FOR FREIGHT TO CHINA,

THE new First Class Coppered Ship, WILLIAM RODGERS, 500 Tons, will proceed direct to China with every dispatch. This fine ship sails very fast, and is a most desirable opportunity. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Bombay, 22*d March*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 13*th March*, 1834.

No. 128.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant Robert St. John, of the European regiment, to act as brigade major at Poona, during the absence of lieutenant Urquhart, on sick certificate, for one month.

No. 129.—The leave of absence granted to assistant surgeon J. McMorris, under date the 13th of January, for the benefit of his health, is extended on the same account, to the end of April next.

No. 130.—Lieutenant colonel G. Litchfield, commanding at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st instant.

No. 131.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the general orders of the 19th of April 1825, (vide 1st supplement, page 77, art 20) and the 27th of January last, No. 53, to officers who may pass an examination in the Persian language, who will, consequently, be hereafter entitled to six months moonshee allowance, at the rate of rupees (30) thirty per mensem on account of that language, in addition to any claim on account of Hindoostanee, Mahratta, or Guzerattee.

No. 132.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that lieutenant W. Scott, of the corps of engineers, be placed under the orders of the inspecting engineer of the Deccan, for employment in the department of public works.

No. 133.—With reference to government general order of the 10th January, 1833, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that men discharged with gratuities, who have been detained at the head quarters of their regiments or elsewhere, in consequence of their cases not being finally disposed of in general orders until after the 31st December, be entitled to a subsistance equal to half pay, to be regulated at that rate, from the above date to the day when their discharge may be made known to them.

No. 134.—Captain J. Rankin, paymaster northern division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency, on his private affairs, for a period of two months from the 1st of April next, and ensign Boye, of the 22nd regiment native infantry, is appointed to take charge of the pay department, northern division of the army, during captain Rankin's absence, and on his responsibility.

No. 135.—The late assistant surgeon J. Mearns, having been prevented by sickness, from preforming the duties of civil surgeon at Sholapore, the temporary appointment of that officer announced in general order, No. 92, of the 13th ultimo, is cancelled, and an arrangement by which those duties have been [illegible]rmed by assistant surgeon A. Arnott, M. D. from [illegible]date of the death of assistant surgeon Cameron, to [illegible]of the arrival at the station of assistant surgeon [illegible]rence, is confirmed.

[illegible]. 136.—At the recommendation of the comman[illegible]of the forces, the Right Hon'ble the Governor [illegible]ouncil is pleased to sanction a modification of the [illegible]rnment general order of the 28th April 1810, [illegible]ary code, page 231, and to authorize commanding [illegible]rs of native regiments to have constantly, in [illegible]of peace, a proportion of men absent on furlough, and that on the rejoining of as many as five a similar number to be permitted to proceed on leave, it being distinctly understood, that the number of men allowed to be absent at a time from a regiment, is never to exceed five men, per company.

ERRATUM.

In general order dated the 6th of March, 1834, No. 121, page 109, for "republished in general order by *that* government" read "republished in general order by *this* government."

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14*th March*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Greenhill, acting puisne judge of the court of suddur foujdary adawlut, leave of absence to proceed to Mahabuleshwar on private affairs under section XIV of the absentee regulation, and to be absent one month exclusive of the days for travelling assigned by the absentee regulations.

Bombay Castle, 19*th March*, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. Bell, the judge and session judge of the Conkan, a months leave to visit the Mahabuleshwar Hills, under section XIV of the absentee regulation, from the 1st of May next.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat, has been allowed to proceed to England, on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for eighteen months, and is further allowed a months leave to the presidency under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. R. Keays, has been appointed acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13*th March*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant W. Hodges, of the Indian navy, to proceed to England, on sick certificate under the existing regulations.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. midshipman J. J. Bowring, of the Indian navy, one months leave of absence on shore, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 18*th March*, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit lieutenant A. H. Nott, of the Indian navy, to visit Hyderabad, with leave of absence for the period of six months, on urgent private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18*th March*, 1834.

Major H. D. Robertson, principal collector of Poona, is allowed three months leave of absence, to proceed to the sea coast, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 19*th March*, 1834.

Mr. R. Keays, to be third assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

A. D. 1834. RULE ORDINANCE AND REGULATION I. BOMBAY.

A rule *ordinance and regulation for repealing titles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of rule ordinance and regulation 11. of* 1827.—Passed *by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay, on the* 29*th day of January* 1834, *and registered in the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Bombay, on the* 18*th day of March* 1834.

Preamble Whereas for the more efficient administration of police and the better prevention and detection of crime, it has been deemed expedient to amend a certain rule ordinance and regulation passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council on the 18th day of April A. D. 1827, and registered in the supreme court of Bombay, on the 22nd day of June entitled "a rule ordinance and regulation for better "defining and extending the powers and jurisdiction "of the court of petty sessions and of magistrates of "the police, and for amending and consolidating into "one rule ordinance and regulation sundry provisi"ons relating to such powers and jurisdiction." Be it therefore ordained by authority of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, and in virtue and pursuance of the statute passed in the 47th year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third entitled an "act for the better settlement of Fort Saint "George and Bombay" that from and after the due publication and registry of this rule ordinance and regulation in the supreme court of judicature at Bombyy, with the consent and approbation of the said supreme court, if the said supreme court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the publication and registry of the same, so much of the said rule ordinance and regulation as is contained under title 1st, title 2nd, and title 3rd thereof be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the present rule ordinance and regulation consisting of the titles and articles following are substituted, and shall have full force of law within the island and harbour of Bombay, including Colabah and Old Woman's Island and shall be strictly obeyed as such by all His Majesty's subjects inhabiting the same.

TITLE I.

OF MAGISTRATES.

Two or more magistrates of police to be appointed.

Art. I. The Honorable the Governor in Council shall select two or more justices of the peace, who shall be styled, the one, the senior magistrate of police, and the other, the junior magistrate of police, and who shall perform the duties and exercise the authorities in the following articles specified.

Their ordinary jurisdiction.

Art. II. Such two magistrates of police shall ordinarily exercise their authority within the island and harbour of Bombay including Colabah and Old Woman's Island, and for this purpose they shall attend at the police office, to be situated within such part of the island of Bombay as the Governer in Council shall appoint, from ten in the forenoon to four in the afternoon of every day, except when their attendance may be required at the court of petty sessions, as hereinafter provided for, or elsewhere, on some other lawful occasion; and they shall always leave at such office, information, where they may be found at any hour of the day or night, and if either of them shall be incapaciated by sickness to act and attend, he shall be bound to procure another justice of the peace, to act in his stead.

Nothing to prevent them from exercising any of the duties assigned by the King's commission of the peace.

Art. III. Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent either of the said magistrates of police, if occasion shall require, from exercising any of the duties assigned by the King's commission of the peace.

TITLE II.

Petty sessions to be held weekly.

Art. I. On every Thursday morning at ten o'clock a court shall be assembled at the office of police, to be entitled, the court of petty sessions.

Of whom to consist.

Art. II. The court shall consist of not less than three justices of the peace, one of whom shall be a magistrate of the police, the second of whom, shall be an European, and third a native of India, not born of European parents; and shall constantly be attended by a barrister at law, as and by way of assessor to the said court; such assessor to be a justice of the peace, and an advocate of the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, and to be appointed and removeable by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Their power of summary conviction.

Art. III. The said court of petty sessions shall exercise over all offences hereinafter enumerated and ordained, the power of summary conviction and punishment according to the course pursued by two justices of the peace in certain cases under authority of statutes.

To exercise a like jurisdiction over all acts in violation of the rules now passed.

Art. IV.—They shall also exercise a like jurisdiction generally over all acts done in violation of the rules now legally passed by the Honorable the Governor in Council for the good order and civil government of the presidency, in respect of which acts no other jurisdiction shall be by such rules exclusively provided, and shall have power to issue process by warrant or summons, and to levy all pecuniary forfeitures or penalties by them duly imposed by means of distress on the goods and chattles of the offenders, and by sale of the same if unredeemed for the space of six days, in all cases where the mode of issuing process and of levying any such penalty or forfeiture is not specially provided.

Process where now provided in such cases.

Proceedings how to be conducted.

Art. V. The said court shall allow reasonable time for defence to all persons charged before them.—They shall examine witnesses on both sides on oath, they shall record, in the shortest and plainest words, the substance of the charge and also the evidence, their opinion of the guilt or innocence of the person accused, and the punishment which they think fit to inflict; and the members present and constituting such court, shall all sign the record of each day's proceedings.

Summary of proceedings to be laid before what authority.

Art. VI. They shall lay a summary of the convictions and punishments quarterly before the quarter sessions of the peace, the court of oyer and terminer, and the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Power of summoning and adjourning meeting.

Art. VII. The court shall have a power of adjourning, and two of the members may summon it on any other day of the week, besides Thursday, at twenty four hours' notice, if such meeting shall appear to be necessary.

How to proceed in case of absence of a police magistrate.

Art. VIII. In the event of both of the magistrates of police being unable to attend the petty sessions either from indisposition or any other good and sufficient or reasonable cause, one or more of the other justices of the peace may attend, or be summoned by the sitting member or members of the court to attend the petty sessions in his or their room; and in the event of the ordinary assessor to the said court being unable, from indisposition or any other reasonable cause, to attend the court of petty sessions, or during a temporary vacancy of such appointment, the said court may admit of the attendance of any other barrister similarly qualified, in his room, or of the attendance of any barrister and advocate who may not happen to be a justice of the peace, in case it shall be impossible to procure the attendance of a barrister who is a justice of the peace.

TITLE III.

OF CONSTABLES.

The constables and peons for the police to be under the order and control of a superintendent of police to be appointed by government, and shall be appointed and removeable by the superintendent.

Art. I. The constables and peons necessary for the police establishment shall be all under the orders and control of a superintendent of police to be appointed by the Honorable the Governor in Council, and shall be appointed and be removeable by the superintendent.

Nothing to prevent the petty sessions or any justice of the peace from swearing in special European constables.

Art. II. Provided always, that nothing in these articles shall be understood to prevent the petty sessions or any justice of the peace from swearing in special European constables to act on any emergency calling for such a temporary measure.

Their jurisdiction in case of misconduct of constables and peons.

Art. III. In case of any misbehaviour or negligence of any constables or peons in their duty committed in view either of a single magistrate of police, or of the court of petty sessions, or proved on oath of one or more credible witnesses, the said court or a single magistrate shall have full power and authority to fine such delinquent, in any sum not exceeding the amount of three (3) months wages, or to suspend him from his situation for a limited period, or altogether to discharge him from the same, as to him or them in their discretion may seem fit, and the said court of petty sessions shall also have power in cases of discharge, in addition thereto, to order corporal punishment not exceeding twelve (12) lashes, or imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding two (2) months.

DURPUN.

We are happy to state that, since our last, letters have been received from Bangalore, from which it appears that the illness of the Governor General was not of so alarming a nature as had been apprehended. In consequence of a determination of blood to the head, 60 ounces of blood were taken from His Lordship; and rest and quiet for a few days having been recommended, there was a temporary suspension of business, and visitors were informed that His Lordship could not receive them. The day after he was bled, Lord Bentick was well enough to take exercise in the open air, and was seen walking about the garden. It is said that, his medical attendants being of opinion that a trip to the Neilgherry Hills would be beneficial to his health, His Lordship intended to proceed there, and would probably sojourn there for a month or six weeks.

CRICKET.

THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURI[illegible]

SIR,—Your readers will be surprised to [illegible] the small station of Mangalore, where ex[illegible] part of a Native Regiment and a few Civi[illegible], th[illegible] the noble game of cricket is carried on with grea[illegible] spirit; as the account I am about to give of a matc[illegible] will shew. The Officers of the Regiment now station[illegible]ed there having taken some pains to introduce th[illegible] game into the Corps, have got many of the Sepoys t[illegible] be very fond of it, and some of them to play really in[illegible] a way that would disgrace no field in England. A[illegible] short time ago Lieut. B.....offered to play the Cantonment, if he might have the pick of ten natives. The challenge was accepted, and the match commenced on the 5th February at 4 P. M. The toss for the choice of innings being won by the Cantonment, they sent in Lieut. B. and his party, who were all got out for a score of 107. The Cantonment then commenced their first innings, and at dusk had three wickets to go down, having scored in all 56. On the evening of the 6th the Cantonment finished their first innings, having made up their score to 79. Chaff wa[illegible] then a little in favor of the Lieutenant, he being 28 ahead, but as he and his party were considered to have had a lucky innings, and the Cantonment had been rather unfortunate, the hopes of their stout hearted backers were, that all would still go right. Lieut. B.....and his men, however commenced their second innings, and when the evening obliged them to leave off they had added 156 to their score with five wickets to go down. Operations on the 7th commenced with the conclusion of Lieut. B.....'s second innings, when it was found that they had scored 237, making a total in both innings of 344, and leaving the cantonment the hopeful prospect of having to make 266 to beat them; the Lieut. was now in full feather, odds any thing: no takers. The Lieut. and his friends then commenced bowling and working at the Cantonment, but at dusk had only put down three wickets and the gentlemen had scored 97: the Lieut. looked serious and his opponent's countenances brightened considerably, but of course the odds were very much against the remaining 3 wickets, making 166, which they still had to do to be conquerors. Their great support E. M. ... Esq. was still in, and hopes were expressed by the more sanguine that he would yet get 100 off his own bat. Circumstances prevented the match being completed before the 12th when fortune, being on the Lieutenant's side, the whole eight wickets were put down for only 24 more runs, leaving B..... and his men conquerors by 148. The particulars of the game are as under.

LIEUTENANT B.....AND TEN NATIVES.

	First innings.	How out.	Second innings.	How out.
Lieut. B.....	23	Bd. E. M...	77	Not out.
Pirmaloo,.....	18	Do.	40	Bd. E. M.
Patuneandy,...	22	Bd. Capt. M.	0	Bd. D. M.
Mahomed Yacob,	1	Bd. E. M....	4	Do.
Sheik Abdulla...	14	Ct. Lieut. C.	5	Do.
Kamdoo,.....	0	Bd. E. M....	18	Ct. Lieut. J.
Syed Sullyman,	7	Ct. Ens. Og.	52	Bd. E. M..
Mooncapah, ...	0	Bd. E. M....	11	Leg before wicket.
Mahomed Yacob, (a boy).....	1	Do.	12	Ct. Ens. Os.
Green, ...	10	Bd. F. M....	4	Bd. F. M.
Shick Moodeen,..	0	Not out....	0	
Byes,.....	11		19	
	107		237	344 Total.

THE CANTONMENT.

	First innings.	How out.	Second innings.	How out.
E. M....Esq.....	20	Bd. Lieut. B	61	Bd. Pirmaloo.
F. M....Esq.....	6	Run out.....	0	Do.
Capt. R.....	9	Ct. Mooncapah.....	7	Bd. Lieut. B.
Lieut. J.....	0	Ct. Lieut. B.	0	Bd. Pirmaloo.
Ensign Og.....	5	Ct. Abdulla.	8	Ct. Do.
Ensign Os.....	4	Ct. Pirmaloo	19	Ct. Lieut. B.
Lieut. C..... ...	0	Bd. do....	1	Not out.
J. M....Esq.....	0	Bd. do...	1	Bd. Lieut. B.
P. G....Es.q	5	Bd. do.....	4	Bd. Pirmaloo.
Gholam Ally...	1	Bd. Lieut. B.	1	Run out.
Mahomed Raymau.....	20	Not out.....	8	Ct. Pirmaloo.
Byes.....	9		7	
	79		117	196 total.

Your cricketing readers will immediately perceive that the fielding on the part of the Cantonment was bad; most of the gentlemen were quite out of practice, but they must not at the same time take too much credit from the natives for the bowling which they had to contend against (that of E. M....Esq.) was particularly good, and such as requires no small skill to stand against for a novice. The natives of course are quite delighted at having beaten the gentlemen so fairly, for as they say, they have gained much honor thereby, whereas, if the gentlemen had beaten them, it would have been considered nothing. I firmly believe that there is no Native Regiment (including officers) that would stand against this at cricket, and I am equally persuaded that any practised European Regiment would find them no contemptable opponents.

I remain, &c.

WELL WISHER,

Canara, March, 1834.

DRAWBACKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Although the interest excited by the late Circular of the Collector of Customs and Sub-Treasurer on the subject of making Bombay a free port, seems in some degree to have subsided, yet I am sure its importance continues to be keenly felt by the Commercial Community, and the decision of the Supreme Government, to whom I understand it has been referred, most anxiously looked for.

There is however, another subject, which, tho' of secondary importance, yet being intimately connected with the above, I would beg, thro' the medium of your Journal, to bring to the attention of Government and the public. I allude to the system of allowing *Drawbacks* on certain articles. There is no part of our Custom House Regulations which calls more loudly for revision than this, as there is none that opens the door so widely to frauds, and at the same time causes such vexatious delays to the operations of the merchant.

Take, for instance, the articles of Cotton and Pepper; a drawback is allowed on these, to the amount, I understand, of the inland transit duties, on the former, and of the Import duty on the latter, but *only* when exported to England.

The pepper drawback is usually recovered by the seller, and he is accordingly obliged to ship to an

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English or a Foreign market, before fixing his price.

The drawback on Cotton has, on the other hand, to be recovered by the purchaser, and months often elapse, before this can be effected, owing to the necessity of obtaining certificates of the Transit duties having all been paid, and when the Cotton has come from a distant district such as Berar (Oomravutty) there is often difficulty in procuring these.

Now, I would beg to suggest for the consideration of Government, whether it would not be more for their advantage to abolish these Transit duties altogether, and to impose in their stead, an *Export* duty on shipments to Foreign markets. Would it not relieve them of some part of the expence attending their present system of collection, and prevent such facilities to fraud as at present exist? I think it would, for I am convinced that the Drawbacks, on Cotton to China are often obtained by fraudulently representing it as shipped to England, tho' it would be difficult to detect it.

When the question of renewing the duties on printed Calicoes was agitated at home, I recollect hearing it stated at a meeting of printers and manufacturers in Manchester, that the expences attending the collection of the duties, and the sums of which the government were defrauded by Drawbacks being falsely obtained, often counterbalanced the advantages the Revenue derived from them. That tax was wisely abolished, and the consequence was, that the *honest* trader was enabled to enter the market on terms of fair competition with his neighbours, which, by being undersold by the *dishonest* trader, he was previously unable to do.

I mention these facts to show you the impolicy of the Drawback system, and the advantages of abolishing it.

Take away the temptation to fraud and you remove the fraud itself.

I am, &c.

C. B.

Bombay, 15th March, 1834.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Duncan Gibb...	22nd instant..	London	
Caledonia	1st April....	Liverpool...	
Columbia.....	1st ditto....	Ditto.. ...	Cape of Good Hope.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent. Remittable Loan.....	134	133
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	109	110
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108	109
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,.....	108	111
Second five per cent Loan.....	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan.....	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days.....	106½	107
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	102	103
Bills at 6 months sight.....	1 | 10	1 | 9
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222	
Sovereigns each.....	11¼	

HIGH WATER TABLE.—22ND. MARCH 1834.

	MORN.	EVEN.
Saturday.....	9 22	9 44
Sunday.....	10 04	10 24
Monday.....	10 41	10 59
Tuesday.....	11 17	11 36
Wednesday.....	14 27	0 10
Thursday.....	0 15	0 15
Friday.....	0 39	0 27

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Major J. D. Crozier, 22d Regt., from Ahmedabad.
Assist. Surg. J. Doig, H. Artillery, from Poonah.
Lieut. J. E. Parsons, Staff, from Ahmedabad
Assist. Surgeon A. Scott, I. N. from, the Persian Gulph.
Capt. Hamilton, Queen's Royals, from Poonah.
Ensign Edmunds, 3d Regt. N. I., from England.
Ensign Cotgrave, 8th Regt., from Rajcote.
Capt. Johnstone, 25th Regt. Bengal N. I., from Persia.

DEPARTURES.

Vety. Surg. M. Rogers, Horse Brigade, to Poonah.
Ensign Ponsonby, European Regt., to do.
Capt. Payne, Staff, to Deesa.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS,

At Wancauceer, on the 8th inst., Ensign Wm. Claudius Erskine, of the 18th Regt. N. I. from the effects of a fall from his horse whilst hunting near that place the day before. Singularly happy in his disposition he was beloved whilst living by all his friends and acquaintances, among whom but one feeling now prevails, that of the deepest and most heartfelt regret for his melancholy fate.

On the 20th inst. at Girgaum, Jessy, the infant daughter of Mr. Ingle, aged 2 years and 10 months.

On the 19th inst. at Colaba, the infant daughter of Mr. Conductor Wakeford, aged 8 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL.

March 18th. The Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, John Sawyer, Esq. Commander, from Bassadore, 24th. February. Touched at Muscat.

Passengers.—J. Johnstone, Esq., Capt. Johnstone, Bengal Army, Ensign Edmunds, Bombay N. I. 1 Serjeant of the Queen's Royals, 1 Midshipman, one European Servant belonging to Captain Johnstone, and 13 Native ditto.

DEPARTURES.—None since our last.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HOO'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR,—Elphinstone.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora
FREE TRADERS,—Columbia, William, Rodgers Duncan Gibb, Eliza, Emmie, Eliza Stewart, and Caledonia.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, Francis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, Fort William, Lord Castlereagh, Glenelg, Asia Felix and Hormusjee Bomanjee.
BRAZILIAN.—Amizade.
PORTUGUESE.—Duke de Beza, Santa Anna, Bark Sam Francisco de Paula, and Setta de Marco,
H. H. THE IMAUM'S.—Caroline, and Nazareth.
ARAB. Fattel Kurrim.

VESSELS LOADING.

Dadaloy, for the Malay Coast.
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, for Siam.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 22 MARCH, 1834.

The last accounts of the Governor General we regret to say, represent his Lordship as having suffered a relapse. In consequence of this he had determined to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, where it was understood he would remain for some time.

In the absence of more interesting matter we have devoted a considerable portion of our space to-day to a republication of Mr. Majoribank's pamphlet on our relations with China. Much of the information it contains has already appeared in one form or another: but still we think it will be found worth a careful perusal.

The new Police Regulation, which we have alluded to upon several occasions within the last few months, was duly registered in the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and will be found reprinted in to-day's paper from the Government Gazette. Having already noticed the principal alterations it is intended to effect, we shall only observe that they appear, with one or two exceptions, to be approved of by the public, and we have no doubt will justify the expectations, which are entertained of them. There is one provision however in the new Regulation which deserves to be particularly mentioned. It relates to the powers of the Court of Petty Sessions, which, by some remarks of Mr. Justice Awdry's to the Grand Jury, appear to be such that the Justices may punish not only trivial offences, but felonies which, by the law of England, entitle the accused to the benefit of a trial by jury. The learned judge evidently considered it necessary to lay great stress upon his reasons for agreeing to this power, the most important of which appeared to be that the introduction of native Justices would render the Court more efficient that it has hitherto been for the investigation of the cases that are usually brought before it. It may be doubted extremely, however, whether this, or any other argument that can be urged in its favor, is sufficient to warrant such an important alteration in the institutions of the country as by law established; more especially now that the business of the Supreme Court has diminished so much that there is nothing to prevent the Judges from performing with ease all the functions for which it is intended.

The only other provision of the new Regulation that calls for notice is that under which the Police office is to be removed to Mazagon. This change there can be no doubt will be advantageous in some respects, but seems likely at the same time to lead to considerable inconvenience to the Mercantile community, notwithstanding an arrangement by which one of the magistrates is to attend to business in the Fort three times a week. As it may however be altered by Government whenever it is deemed expedient to do so, we shall say nothing more at present regarding it, except that, should another change be contemplated, it will be a question well worthy of consideration, whether, as there is to be but one Police Office, under all the circumstances it is not more required in the Fort than in any other part of the island.

In noticing the late proposition for rendering this port a depot for China Goods, a correspondent, whose letter we have published to day, points out another important alteration which requires to be made in the custom regulations. At present it is well known that by act of Parliament, the amount of the various transit duties paid upon merchandise from the interior is recoverable if such merchandise be exported to England, but not otherwise. This leads, as might be expected, to great inconvenience, and in many cases to frauds on the revenue, from the difficulty of identifying articles on which duty has been paid. Our correspondent therefore proposes that a duty on exportation should be substituted for the present transit duties equivalent to their amount; and there can be no doubt his plan would in some measure make up for the loss of revenue which their abolition would occasion.

The evils however arising from the present system of drawbacks are no secret to Government, as he seems to imagine; nor have plans been wanting for their removal. Both indeed have long been brought to the attention of that body, as well as of the authorities at home; and we have heard that a plan was actually drawn up here some time since, and sanctioned by the Court of Directors, similar in some respects to that which our correspondent proposes; but owing to some misapprehensions that were entertained of its effects on the revenue, that Sir John Malcolm declined to adopt it. Whether it will ever be revived or not, we cannot say; but as the Supreme Government have lately abolished some of the principal transit duties collected in their territories, it is to be hoped that measures of a similar nature will before long be extended to this presidency; in which event the evils of the system our correspondent exposes would require no further remedy.

We observe that a committee has been appointed by the government of Madras to revise the Post Office regulations of that presidency; and that two important changes are in consequence about to be made in them. The first of these reduces the postage upon pamphlets, and papers of that description, to one half its present amount; the other places all the newspapers of the presidency on the same footing, and consequently deprives the *Madras Herald* of the advantage it has hitherto possessed of passing free from postage.—Whether the privileges which this paper enjoys in the territories of this presidency will in consequence be done away with we cannot say; but it is clear that it no longer has the slightest ground for expecting that they should be continued. The plea upon which they were allowed was charity to the institution for which the paper was established; but as this very properly, it considered in admissible by the Government of Madras, it ought not to have much weight with the authorities at this Presidency; especially while it is considered necessary to tax all other newspapers to the very utmost extent they will bear to cover the expenses of the Post office.

We were favored at a late hour yesterday evening with a file of the St. Petersburgh papers brought by the *Elphinstone*. From these we have made the following extracts:—

London, Oct. 30th.—The opposition to the assessed taxes was much reduced as soon as it was known to be the determination of Government to resort to rigorous measures for the purpose of enforcing them; and in Westminster, where the opposition was greatest, the householders were paying up their arrears without the least resistance.

Lord William Russel had been nominated minister at Stuttgardt.

Lord Melbourne offered a large reward on the 1st November for the detection of the authors of a serious riot which appears to have taken place in Marylebone upon the occasion of a seizure for arrears of taxes.

Lisbon, October 14th.—The fountains recommenced playing to-day; and the Magistrates of Belem, Mafra, and Torres, and as far as Santarem, were ordered to recommence their usual duties. Don Miguel was at the latter place on the 18th. of October, and was directing his army upon Elvas; where he was forming considerable magazines.

Paris Nov. 1st.—The King and Queen of the Belgians are here; and will remain until the 9th inst.

London, Nov. 5th.—An order has been received here to suspend the enlistment of any more individuals for the service of Don Pedro.—An attempt has been made to reduce the pay of the English volunteers in Portugal to a level with that of the Portuguese troops; to this the former peremptorily refused to consent, and had declared their intention of quitting the service without it was immediately abandoned.

Within the last fortnight vast sums of specie, amounting to nearly a million sterling, have been sent to the continent. The *Times* says that this is for the purpose of arresting the fall in foreign exchange..

London November 18th. The *Pantaloon* arrived yesterday at Falmouth from Lisbon the 27th ult. No change has taken place in the position of the two armies. The Miguelites were shutting themselves up in Sautarem, and appeared resolved to defend it obstinately.

Captain Back's committee in London have written to him recommending him particularly to proceed to Cape Turnagain, and from thence to the countries explored by Captain Ross, so as to complete the discoveries made by the latter. Commander Ross has just been made a Post Captain by the Admiralty, and the public were waiting impatiently to see what recompense was intended for his uncle the Captain.

London, November 20th.—Accounts have been received of extensive inundations in various parts of the country. The Thames rose higher than it was ever known to rise before, and considerable property on its banks was destroyed. At the same time the papers mention that accounts were received from Norfolk, Essex, Sussex and Hamphire stating that stacks of grain and hay had been set on fire in many places in those counties, and the greatest alarm created in consequence.—This is all the news in the papers before us.—There are long accounts in them from Spain, Portugal and France, but none of these are of the slightest interest; and we shall not therefore trouble our readers with them.

CALCUTTA.

AMERICA.—By the *Propontis*, Canadian papers have been received to the 23d of October. The Parliament of Upper Canada was to meet on the 19th of November, but it was not expected that matters of great importance would be agitated during the session. The latest accounts of Captain Back from the interior were up to the 10th of July, reporting favourably of the health and progress of the whole expedition. Captain Back and Dr. King were proceeding in a light canoe followed by two boats, the last bearing their luggage, provisions, and other appointments. They were of course ignorant of Captain Ross's safe arrival in England. The season for the arrival of emigrants had closed, and the total number of the season 21,945, is 3,000 less than half the number of the year before. The decrease is principally attributed to the dreadful mortality of the past year by the cholera, which fell most heavily on the new-comers. It is, however, remarked that those who arrived in 1833 were of a more wealthy class than those of the preceding year. Upper Canada is rapidly advancing in population and wealth. In 1815 its entire population did not exceed 40,000; in 1833 it exceeded 300,000, having thus in 18 years encreased its population more than sevenfold. In 1815 a single schooner of 40 tons burthen, was the largest vessel employed in the transit of merchandize between Kingston, Ogdenburgh, and Prescott, three towns on the St. Lawrence. In 1833 there were no fewer than 14 steam boats of different sizes, from 39 to 550 tons, and a fleet of 60 schoooners, from 50 to 150 tons, constantly employed between Prescott and the different ports of Lake Ontario. These facts and others that might be maintained shew that the British possessions in America contain the germs of another mighty empire. The spirited enterprizes of the Canadians in rail-road and canal-making are even exciting the competition of their republican neighbours on the other side of the St. Lawrence.—*India Gazette.*

Yesterday United States papers were received to the 2d of November, there are two questions of national interest at present exciting public attention in the United States, one relating to the United State Bank and the removal of the Government deposits from it, and the other a collision between the Federal and State authorities in Alabama. Within the limits of that State there are certain Indian lands on which various persons have settled to the number of more than twelve thousand. The Indians have claimed the execution of the treaties by which the General Government guarantee to them the possession of those lands; the Genearal Government has taken measures for expelling the intruders; and the Governor of the State has taken measures for organizing a military force to maintain the supposed rights of the citizens of that State. The *Washington Globe* contains ten columns of correspondence between the Secretary at War and the Governor of Alabama on the subject of the intruders and the means taken up by the United States for their removal. The result of it is that after reasoning the matter at length with the Governor, and establishing with apparent correctness both the right obligation of the Government to remove the intruders by force, the Secretary at War closes his last letter with this declaration:—

"It is due to the importance of the subject to say to your Excellency, that the course which the President has taken, has been imposed upon him by the Constitution, by a treaty, and by the laws, and that it will not be departed from until the obligations created by these are faithfully fulfilled."

On the other hand the Governor has issued a proclamation ordering all offenders against the State laws to be brought to justice,—that is to arrest all who shall obey the President of the Union, and to bring them before the State tribunal. Means have been taken to keep off actual collision until Congress shall be in session, when no doubt the affair will be adjusted.

The controversy on the bank is conducted with great animosity, and it will form a leading subject of discussion in the approaching Congress. By some the United States Bank is declared corrupt and injurious to the national interests, while others represent it as an eminent public good. We have not found in the various files of American papers in our possession a copy of the paper in which General Jackson is stated to have recorded in full the reasons for his hostility to the Bank, and for the withdrawal from it of the Government deposits.

The news from Mexico is to the 18th of September, at which date the contest between Santana and Arista had not been decided, but a general battle was soon expected, the deaths from cholera in the city of Mexico and its vicinity were estimated at 20,000 during the thirty days from 8th of August to the 8th of September; and at Vera Cruz 1,500, about one fourth of the population, had been swept off.—*Ibid.*

HOBART TOWN.

This day's Gazette contains a proclamation by his Excellency announcing that the objection of the Judges to the Police Act, as proclaimed in our last, has been considered by the council, and that that body has notwithstanding adhered to the original terms of the act, which is now therefore law accordingly. A summary of the whole will be given in our next.

On Monday last Lieut.-Colonel Leahy, as senior officer next in command of the troops to His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, and Mr. Gregory, under a special appointment from His Majesty, took the usual oaths, and their seats, in the Executive Council of this Government,—and on the same day Mr. Gregory took the oaths as a member of the Legislative Council, ex-officio as Colonial Treasurer,

The 63d regt. is, we understand, under orders to embark for Madras in the Lord Lyndoch and Isabella on Monday.

It is worthy of remark that Donald Caird, the horse, that has so triumphantly carried off the chief prizes at the late Launceston races is the progeny of Bolivar, originally imported by the Van Diemen's land establishment and now the property of Mr. E. Moore, who we learn is ready to accept a challenge that Donald Caird will be equally successful at the ensuing races at New Town.

Mr. Bisdee, we learn, has lately let loose upon his estate of Whitehills, at the Lovely banks, 3 brace of pheasants, in the hope that they will be naturalized and propagate in the island. Persons who may accidentally meet with them in travelling through that part of the country will therefore it is hoped be careful not to molest or destroy them for some years at least until they having gained a footing and become sufficiently numerous in the island. The birds were bred by Mr. Bisdee, to whom we consider the colony indebted for the great care and attention he has devoted to this desirable acquisition and which have been attended with such success, as well as for the liberality with which he is at all times ready to participate them with any gentleman who like him is disposed to take a similar pleasure in such persuits.

We had the pleasure the other day in visiting Mr. Duterrau's collection of paintings in Campbell-street, to be agreeably surprised by remarkably striking portraits of some of our old sable acquaintances the aborigines of this island. They are painted of the natural size in three fourth lengths, having come to Mr. Duterrau and stood till he took their likeness with the greatest satisfaction. They are all drawn exactly in the native garb. Wooready, the native of Brune island, who has attended Mr. Robinson in all his expeditions, has his hair smeared in the usual way with grease and ochre, three rows of small shining univalve shells strung round his neck, and the jaw-bone of his deceased friend suspended on his breast. This relic of affection is carefully wrapped round with the small string which these interesting people make from the fibres of the large flag or juncus which grows in all parts of the island. They obtain it by passing the green flags over fire until they have stripped off the more friable part of the green bark and then the fires which are strong are easily twisted into threads. A kangaroo skin with the fur inside is passed round and fastened over the shoulder in the usual manner in the bush, before they obtained blankets from the whites, and his brawny athletic arm is stretched out to wield the spear. His wife Truganin, the very picture of good humour, stands beside him, with her head shaved according to custom by her husband with a sharp edged flint. Besides these, Mr. Duterrau has in like manner painted a powerful likeness of the chief, Manalagana and his wife, two most excellent well disposed people, who, with the others, have been of immense service to Mr. Robinson, and through him to the colony in his several arduous and often dangerous expeditions to conciliate their countrymen, and are now we learn stationed about Campbell town doing their best endeavour to assist in rid-

ding the country of the dreadful scourge of the flocks, the ravenous wild dogs. Great praise is due to Mr. Duterrau for his thus fixing on canvas which may commemorate and hand down to posterity for hundreds of years to come so close a resemblance in their original appearance and coustume of a race now all but extinct. His Excellency with his family, we learn, was pleased the other day to view these interesting portraits, which he recognised and acknowledged to be most perfect likenesses. We hope the public spirit of the colony will not allow these efforts of Mr. Duterrau's pencil to lie in oblivion nor to pass unrecompensed. We are happy however to see that a taste for the fine arts is beginning to spring up, and that Mr. Duterrau is now engaged in painting the portraits of several ladies and gentlemen.

We cannot allow this opportunity to pass without again reminding our countrymen of the culpable neglect and indeed ingratitude in continuing so supinely to overlook and let pass unrewarded and unacknowledged the immense service rendered to the country by Mr. Robinson, who has completely restored this once outraged country to peace and security in conciliating and removing the blacks. That indefatigable individual has again set out to the west to bring in the little remnant that is still at large in that quarter. The various public meetings that are now taking place at the desire of His Excellency to consider and report on the proposed fencing act, afford a good opportunity to the parties who assemble to originate and carry into effect some decisive plan to testify to Mr. Robinson and his family the sense the community at large entertains of the great work he has, though without the least force or violence, so nobly achieved.—*Courier, Dec.* 20.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ON MILITARY PROMOTION

(From Fraser's Magazine for September.)

* * * We shall conclude this paper by introducing to the reader some of the most distinguished officers that served during the Peninsular campaigns. We do so without at present having any distinct object in view beyond that of gracing our own pages; and if, according to Byron, "bright names can hallow song," the few we are about to quote will shed a lustre even over this plain prose.

Whoever had opportunities of seeing British troops engaged, or ever beheld such men as the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Anglesey, Lords Hill, Hopetoun, Lynedoch, Sir Charles Colville, Sir Lowrie Cole, Sir Colin Halket, Sir Hussey Vivian, and a host of others that could be mentioned, under fire, could not fail to be struck with the abundance of that high spirit in the army which counts life and toil as nothing when weighed against the honour and interest of the country. *nearly* all those who held at any time responsible commands in action, looked as if it would have been impossible to make them comprehend the existence, to themselves, of any thing like personal danger; the minds even of the least composed and tranquil (and some were, owing to an intense anxiety about results, not very tranquil) appeared incapable of descending to such considerations. As there are as many kinds and degrees of courage as there are human beings possessing particles of the envied quality, it would be idle to attempt a description of the particular sort for which individual leaders were most distinguished; but were we to enumerate some of the officers in whom it assumed a more chivalrous appearance, whose spirit and genius seemed to rise with augmenting dangers, we should perhaps mention Sir James Leith, Sir William Stewart, Sir Edward and Sir Stephenson Barnes, though the latter was only the commander of a regiment; and above all, for he was beloved above all, Sir Edward Packenham. Unfortunately for himself and his country, Packenham, who could both plan and execute, could make plans only for others to carry into effect, and could execute only what was directed by others: he was incapable of calmly watching the progress of events; and wanted that tranquillity of nerve indispensable in a commander. Heedless of danger himself, he dreaded to expose the lives of his soldiers; a noble dread certainly, but one that in his case led to melancholy results; for, at New Orleans, he lingered in anxious uncertainty when a bold onset would have insured success; and though he atoned, in some measure, for this fault by the ability with which he planned the subsequent attack, he allowed, at the moment of execution, an accident, that might easily have been remedied, to mar at once his skilful arrangements, and to wither his brightest hopes; and flying from despondency to despair, rushed on the almost certain destruction, when delay alone would have brought him that victory which his able disposition so well deserved. Peace to his shade! for we may truly say that

"Warrior gentler, nobler, braver,
Never did behold the light."

To give a list of regimental and field officers who were conspicuous for high talent and bravery would lead us much too far; but having accidentally broken through the rule, we cannot deprive ourselves of the gratification of naming a few of the most distinguished. Such were Colonel Beckwith of the Rifles, Coulburn of the 52d, Cameron of the 9th, Tarleton of the 44th, the eccentric and accomplished scholar Skerret of the 47th, Major Ridge of the 5th, and the generous O'Keefe, who, exhausted by sickness and unable to stand, caused himself to be supported under the murderous fire that closed his gallant career. The first died as commander-in-chief at Bombay, the two next are general officers; Tarleton and Skerret fell at Bergem-op-Zoom, and Ridge at Badajoz.

Having once mentioned field-officers it is impossible to omit Sir Alexander Gordon, who was killed at Waterloo; for the army held not in its ranks a kinder, more generous, and more chivalrous gentlemen, nor one more universally cherished by those who knew him. In early life he had a strange sort of presentiment of the "death of fame" that awaited him, and was then in the habit of reciting passages from English and German poets, extolling a soldier's fall in the hour of victory as the happiest and noblest end that fate could bestow; and certainly none could be nobler than the one he found—too early, indeed, for his country and his friends. Private feeling forces from our pen another name that will be deeply engraved on the recollection of all who knew the owner; for not a single one of the many intrepid men that, during our twenty years' war, fell amidst the din of arms, possessed in a higher degree the confidence of his brother officers and subordinates than Colonel John Gordon of the Royals.—*Glasgow Herald, September* 13.

TAXES AND EXPENDITURE.

(*From the Examiner.*)

We are far from joining in the whole extent of the hostility entertained by the shopkeepers of the large towns against the House Tax; which, if impartially assessed, we incline to consider as one of the best of all our imposts, having many of the recommendations of a Property Tax, without its practical difficulties. Viewing it in this light, we should be ready to give some credit to Lord Althorp for the steadiness with which he has resisted the clamours of the representatives of the ten-pound voters for the repeal of the House-Tax, had he not, with strange obtuseness, volunteered reiterated defences of those iniquitous inequalities in the assessment, sparing the rich and pressing upon the middle classes, which have disgusted the whole country, and mainly contributed to raise a storm that will scarcely now be allayed but by the destruction of that tax. It was coolly, gravely maintained, not by way of a joke, nor with any apparent consciousness that the proposition at all conflicted with the common sense and feeling of mankind—it was laid down by Lord Althorp as the just principle of assessment for the House Tax, that the overgrown houses of the rich, which never can be suitable habitations for any other than the proprietor, should be taxed, not in the ratio, of what the house, as a place to reside in costs to the owner, who actually dwells in it, but of the amount which some *other* person, of far inferior income, could afford to pay for it as a residence! A House Tax is defensible at all, only on the assumption that a person pays for his habitation is something approximating to a test of his general means of expenditure. Let this test then be applied. What the occupier of another man's house pays for his habitation, is the house-rent; but what the Marquis of Westminster pays for Eaton Hall, is the interest of what it would cost to rebuild such a mansion if it were destroyed. Were he to let it to Mr. Thompson or Johnson, he might get only £300 a-year for it; but those £300 are proportioned to the means of Mr. Thompson or Johnson, and are the measure of what the tax-gatherer ought to demand from *him* not from the Marquis of Westminster. It is idle, however, to prove what is self-evident.

Cutting off useless expenditure is alway praiseworthy; and to the present Ministers it must in candour be conceded that they have diminished some large salaries as well as small ones, abolished some lucrative offices as well as insignificant ones. Still it is to be remarked, that their large sum-total has been made up by the addition of a great multitude of small savings; what has been termed by persons interested in disparaging them, savings of cheese parings and candle-ends: those reductions in the *detail* of the expenditure, which we have again been solemnly assured had been carried to the utmost extent possible; to an extent seriously prejudical to the conduct of public business. We see, however, that when a real *wish* was entertained to make a still further reduction of this *minimum*, the minimum was found to be a *maximum*. One fifth of the actual expenses of governing the country, as their pamphleteer triumphantly proclaims, cut off, in three years! After several retrenching ministries had done their worst—out of about fifteen millions in cheese parings and candle-ends alone! "*Le mot impossible* (said Napoleon) *n'est pas Francais.*', Credit after this who will, the *impossibilities* of heads of departments! But it is true, nevertheless, that these three millions are made up of *small* savings, and that the whole region of *large* ones is till untrodden. We refer particularly to the diplomatic service, the army and navy, and the colonies.

There are people who say, the diplomatic service is too expensive, it has not yet been reduced it will bear reduction. We say, the diplomatic service ought to be abolished altogether, Consuls at some places where the laws of the foreing country are an insufficient protection we can discern a use for; and sometimes, but rarely, for an extraordinary envoy: for a stationary ambassador never. At the time when statesmen could barely write their names. and when all business of importance was transacted by word of mouth, there was meaning in ambassors. But now, when the art of writing is so much more successfully cultivated than that of spoken composition; when the communication between court and court is as easy and safe, and almost as expeditious as between the ambassador himself and the government to whom he is accredited, all negociations are conducted by means of written documents—why should not the writings pass between Governments themselves? What is the ambassador, but a middle man uselessly interposed between principal and principal? In the way of intelligence, again, what is there left to communicate, in an age of universal publicity, in an age of daily newspapers? Sufficient proof that there is nothing for an ambassador to do, is the quality of the men who are set to do it. They are fit enough for the purpose for which in reality they are kept up, viz. to give dinners to our aristocracy when abroad, and to keep a table for their idle younger sons in the character of *attaches*; but for what else?

Then the colonies: all which are worth keeping all which for the good of the colonies themselves ought to be kept, might be made to defray their own expenses. Read Colonel Napier's inestimable work on the Ionian Islands, if you would learn how a distant dependency ought *not*, and also how it *ought*, to be governed. When a colony cannot pay for its own government, the reason generally is, first, because we insist upon governing it as if it were an opulent nation: we carry out with us from England, as the mining associations did to Mexico, and with a similar result, English ideas of efficiency, and English ideas of lavish expense: not knowing, that to a rude state of society the simplest machinery of government is best adapted; we must have the establishments, the salaries, and even the pomps and fripperies, of an old country. That is one cause. Another is, that we entrust the governorship of the colony to one of the family of the Feebles, who either employs his activity in doing mischief, or by his indolence allows, that is encourages, others to do it: one who neither knows the right time for spending money, nor the right time for saving it; one who wastes the resources of the colony by mere mismanagement; who alternately strains and relaxes the springs of government; every one of whose blunders costs money to repair its consequences; and whose most expensive blunder of all is his unpopularity. For all which, and much else, see again Colonel Napier,; whose book should be in the hands, not only of every statesman and every public writer, but of every Englishman.

If the colonies were made to pay their own expenses, economy in our military establishment would be in a great measure accomplished; for the far greater portion of our army is kept up for the service of our colonies alone. By governing Ireland well we might dispense with the greater part of the remainder. What need has England of an army except one or two cavalry regiments and the artillery? Can we ever be *suddenly* involved in a continental war? And if we were, can we *possibly* maintain such an army as would be a match, at the instant, for any one of the continental powers? Then why attempt it?

No nation which is not perpetually at war can have a veteran army; but to make the rawest new levies fight like lions, there is a sure resource. Proclaim the system of the French army, promotion from the ranks. Encourage the non commissioned officers even now confessedly the main strength of our army by the hope of commissions; let every man of them know that if he have the soul of a Hoche, the fortune of a Hoche is open to him. *That* would be the true substitute for flogging, and for impressment too.—Govern men by their hopes, and you need not by their fears: let your generals rise from the ranks, and your admirals from before the mast, and you need neither compel soldiers or sailors into the service, nor treat them like slaves or brutish beasts when in it; dismissal from it will be punishment enough. But neither from the Whig nor from any other Ministers shall we obtain this, until the spirit of aristocracy is completely purged out of our institutions. The monopoly of the army and navy is the last monopoly which will be wrested from the hands of the *wealthy*. There are many changes yet to come ere that comes. It will be much, when we shall no longer, to provide for gentlemen's sons, keep up numerous admirals for every ship, numerous generals for every regiment. It will be much, when we shall no longer, to provide for gentlemen's sons, make a retiring pension a perpetuity, and maintain our Dead Weight scarcely diminished during eighteen years of peace.

Even in their own small way of clipping and paring the details of the public expenses, much is still to be done which they seem to have no thought of doing. To begin with themselves: of what earthly use is a Lord Privy Seal? The utility of a President and a Vice-President of the Board of Trade, or, indeed, of either of the two, is very questionable. Why were the Duchy of Lancaster and the Duchy of Cornwall excepted from the surrender of the hereditary revenues of the Crown? The expenditure of those duchies, being sheltered from any kind of publicity, are, we may be sure, the last hiding place of every job too openly disgraceful to be hazarded in the presence of the public. What need of the expensive foppery of household troops? Why should the Guards cost more than an equal number of other regiments? Economy has marched with pruning-knife in hand, along the grand avenues of the public expenditure, but it has not yet peered into the bye alleys. The harpies of corruption, frightened out of the open daylight, will be found skulking and cowering in the dark corners. Let Mr Hume look narrowly into those little modest items of the Miscellaneous Estimates, the grants of £5,000 and £10,000 under the pretence of work to be done off the common highways of public business and public view. The two words *Record Commission* alone speak volumes. The public eye has been let in, perhaps, upon the most *expensive* jobs, but we much doubt whether it has yet obtained a view of the most *profligate* ones.

CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

The revenue of Cuba in 1829 amounted to 9,150,000 dollars, and the clear revenue remitted to the mother country exceeded 1,000,000 dollars. From the revenue raised in the colony, Cuba maintains a very large and efficient garrison, and thirteen vessels of war, armed with 323 guns, and manned by 2205 seamen. Moreover, there remains a considerable value, both of exports and imports, from the smaller ports and bays in the island, where cultivation is daily extending, but for which no official account is received, or can for a time be taken.

In nine years from 1821, the United States have received for their exports to Cuba, for salt fish, sperm oil, salt beef, pork, hams bacon, butter, lard, flour, tallow, &c., a return of upwards of 60,000,000 dollars. It is now calculated that Cuba takes yearly of the *bona fide* produce of the United States, to the value of 8,000,000 dollars. A very large proportion of the tonnage employed in the trade of the island is American. The trade between Spain and the Havanna is chiefly carried on in vessels belonging to the United States, and in this these States are yearly deriving immense sums for freights, &c., and incalculable advantages from the number of seamen which this trade employs. Since 1880, the slave population of Cuba has very largely increased. According to the papers concerning the foreign slave trade, presented to Parliament in 1832, pages 90-93, the number of vessels which departed from the *Port of Havanna* alone, in 1829, for the coast of Africa for slaves, amounted to 45, of which number only four were captured, and one returned without slaves; and the number of vessels which departed during the year 1830 was 29, and the number which returned to Havanna during the same year was 36, only one of which arrived without slaves, thus giving 76 vessels in two years each of which carried from 500 to 600 slaves, which would thus give an increased importation of slaves into the Havanna alone of upwards of 40,000. In 1831, 31 vessels left Havanna for the coast of Africa. In 1831, the number of new slaves introduced into Porto Rico was about 3000. Let us next take the produce of that island—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF EXPORTS.

1828	2,379,600	dollars.
1829.	2,765,394	"
1830.	3,491,805	"
1831,	2,740,476	"
1832.	5,095,996.	"

In 1778, the revenue of Porto Rico was only 45,000 dollars. In 1832, it had risen to upwards of 1,000,000 dollars. In 1827, the value of capital invested was estimated at 53,558,646 *pesos*. The capital, St. John's, contains about 15,000 inhabitants, prosperous and opulent. The consumption of butcher's meat is equal to 10 or 12 oxen per day; and there are 52 thriving towns and villages, which consume from two to three oxen each daily. About one half of the imports into the island are received through St Thomas. and about one half of the exports are carried direct to the United States, which States had, in the direct trade with this island in 1830, 30,000 tons shipping, very nearly half the tonuage employed in the whole trade, while a considerable portion of the remaining half was also American, in the trade between the island and Spain.

The population and the exportable productions of those two Spanish Colonies have, as you will observe, greatly increased of late years. Both must also continue to increase greatly. Cuba is in length about 1000 British miles, and in breadth from 100 to 150. It is on all sides deeply indented with bays and inlets of the sea, thus presenting to the ocean, and consequently giving an easy and cheap route for exporting heavy produce, an extent of perhaps 3000 miles of coast, by which means the produce of her vast and rich lands is, at the cheapest rate, put on board the ships, which are ready to convey these to every quarter of the world, at a rate and with a facility which cannot be afforded or obtained on any continent, more especially on any tropical continent. This will always give Cuba a decided preponderance in the market of the world. Porto Rico is much in the same state; and besides the extent of seacoast peculiar to both, in proportion to their superficial contents, considerable rivers render the conveyance of sugar in both easy and cheap from the more distant and fertile parts of the interior. To the cultivation of sugar, therefore, in these islands, there seems to be no limits but from the want of labourers, or the want of a market; and before any market can cease to be profitable to the sugar cultivators of the Spanish colenies, it must have become ruinous to the cultivators of sugar in every other tropical colony. The very great proportion also which the white and free coloured population (many of the latter, being proprietors, will necessarily take the side of the white ts) of these Colonies bear to the slave population, will render property in these islands secure from any attempt at revolution or insubordination on the part on the slaves.

A remarkable circumstance occurred at Porto Rico a few years ago. About 30 Africans, who had been slaves in Porto Rico had by their industry purchased their freedom, and continuing their industrions habits, had consequently acquired considerable property. resolved to dispose of that property, and with their wives and families to return to their native country in Africa. They accordingly sold their property, realized the proceeds, chartered a vessel, and proceeded to Africa. On making the land, they thought they might as well request the master of the vessel to stop for about a week, in order that they might see if they liked the country, informing him, that if they did not return within a week, he might proceed on his voyage homewards. They landed, went into the country. but were so disgusted with what they saw, that before the close of the week the whole returned on board the ship, and which proceeded back with them to Porto Rico, where they now are!—*Blackwood's Edinburgh Mazagine for October.*

THE MASSACRE ISLANDS.

(*From the Monthly Review, for October.*)

In latitude 4° 50' 30" south, and longitude 156° 10' 30" east, the Antarctic cast anchor near an island, for the purpose of fishing on the coast, which appeared to be well supplied with the species coveted by the crew. The natives were easily conciliated, and were ultimately induced to become familiar with the people of the ship; the captain called one of them. who seemed to influence the rest, by the name of Nero, and when he landed on a visit to the island, it was at Nero's place of residence that he was received. Nothing could equal the kindness that was heaped upon the captain when in the midst of the natives. Men and women, as they were, stripped off their most valuable ornaments and gave them to the captain and his attendants. Nero even offered him assistance in preparing a situation in a part of the island for carrying on the fishery; and nothing could be more fortunate, to all appearance, than the accident which brought the ship into

such favourable circumstances. The captain, with the fullest approbation of the heads of the island, had a garden dug, in which he sowed the seeds of almost all the known useful vegetables and fruits. The nights were passed delightfully by the crew, there being no formation of dew in the atmosphere of that climate. Notwithstanding the good understanding which was maintained between the natives and the strangers, still the utmost precautions were nightly provided against the accident of a surprise. The men from the ship at length commenced operations on the island for building, and laying out the ground, and were cheerfully assisted by the islanders until the armourer commenced operations; but when the furnace had been put up, and the bellows began to play upon the coals, the natives, astonished and alarmed, fled from the scene. They were soon prevailed on to return, but amongst them were persons who stole some of the iron, with a part of the tools. These thefts commenced one by one, but afterwards multiplied, so that the islanders, under the influence of the chiefs formed one party, and the thieving body, which increased in numbers, another, and both now began to be engaged in serious conflicts. The two chiefs, Nero and Henneen, had done every thing for the purpose of stopping these robberies by their subjects, but at last it turned out that notwithstanding all their show of regard to the strangers, a theft of some importance was committed in which the chief, Henneen, was a principal. The captain hearing this, went to Nero, but the conduct of the savage explained every thing. The occasion, however, [illegible] one of extraordinary advantage, and was not to be lost for a trifle, so that Captain Morrell redoubled his attentions, and by hospitality and presents seemed to have eternally fixed the chiefs as his friends.

It was on the morning after a night of gaiety and amusement, spent by the chiefs, on board the Antarctic, that the Captain's ears were startled by a sound, which sent the life-blood curdling to his heart; it was the *warhoop*, and he knew the fatal yell. It would be but to harrow up the feelings of the compassionate, to go through a detail of the results: it must be sufficient for us to state, that the part of the crew on the island rushed to the shore opposite the Antarctic, and there they found the two sentinels, their shipmates, basely butchered, and about three hundred savages, with bows bent, to dispose of them in a similar manner; a shower of arrows assailed them, and three men fell, and the rest were wounded. A whale boat at the moment of alarm was despatched from the ship with ten sturdy oarsmen. In the meantime the gallant seamen on the island were determined to sell their lives at the dearest price, and for every white man that fell, half a dozen of the savages were made victims. Just when fourteen of the party had been murdered, and the remaining seven were in a state of total inability to fight any more from exhaustion, the whale boat reached the edge of the shore. The oarmen commenced a well directed fire upon the savages, which made them fall back and allow the seven to retreat to the boat; four of them were badly wounded. The savages rallied and made a rush upon the boat, but it was soon in deep water. One portion of the natives continued firing at her, while the greater part took to their canoes. As the boat was full and consequently slowly rowed, the canoes were able to gain upon her; the boatmen fired their muskets, but the falling of the victims seemed only to add fresh fuel to their sanguinary appetites, for they rushed forwarded with the greater desperation.

The captain, now dreading the total destruction of the men in the boat, brought the broadside of the schooner to bear on the canoes by means of springs on the cables. The guns were loaded with canister and grape shot, and, by a signal, directed the boat to be moved towards the stern of the vessel. By this arrangement, the canoes, about twenty in number, were presented in a detached group, quite distinct from the boat. The Antractic opened her flaming battery at once, and two of the canoes were in an instant seen floating in minute fragments on the waters. The effect was what may be expected, the canoes which were untouched by the broadsides, retired to the banks, and the boat was enabled to come alongside the ship in perfect security. The poor wounded were then removed into berths, and the Antarctic had now only a force of eleven efficient men to defend her in case of an attack from the savages. Almost immediately, an immense flotilla of canoes made its appearance, and there is no doubt that, from the numbers of the natives which filled these boats, they would have been able to take the ship, had it not been for the providential springing up of an easterly breeze which carried on the vessel so rapidly, that the canoes by degrees were obliged to drop astern, and finally to give up the pursuit. It appears that the natives of the particular island to which the strangers became obnoxious, were joined at this crisis by the inhabitants of all the surrounding islands, who were, no doubt, persuaded that the general interests of the whole required a common effort to annihilate the enemy. During the whole of the night which succeeded this memorable day, the captain kept looking at the island through a telescope. Fires, he tells us, were kindled on the beach in every direction, among the dead bodies of my unfortunate crew, from which those hell hounds were cutting the flesh, and roasting it in the fire; and then, with savage ferocity, tearing it to pieces with their teeth, while from the half-cooked fragment the fresh blood was running down their ebony chins.

Soon after they began to drag the bodies of their own fallen comrades to edge of the beach, and then buried them in the bosom of the lagoon. When they had finished this necessary task, they proceeded to gather up their plunder, and divide the remains of the slaughtered strangers among them; after which, each party of warriors embarked in their respective canoes, and started for the several islands to which they belonged and which the last reach about dusk. All this he distinctly beheld, and when he looked again, fires were being kindled on the different islands until they ranged along all the beaches that fronted the schooner. Around these fires the natives appeared to be very busy for the greater part of the night. This was, no doubt, for the prosecution of their horrid orgies; but, fearful that treachery lurked beneath their operations, that these fires might be intended to deceive the strangers, and that they intended to attack the Antarctic under cover of the darkness, every man was kept at his quarters during the whole of that melancholy night. Eighty muskets were loaded with buckshot, and laid upon the trunk. The guns and swivels were all double-shotted; the matches kept lighted in their places, and one man was stationed in each top, to keep a sharp look-out for canoes; their matches were also lighted, and the top-swivels in complete readiness. During the night the ship cruised about among the shoals and reefs of the lagoon, anxiously waiting the tardy approach of daylight, which at last was hailed with joy and heartfelt thankfulness.

As the islands where they met with such extraordinary treachery were hitherto unknown to the civilized world, Capt. Morrell gave them the infamous designation of the "Massacre Islands." The Antarctic then proceeded to Manilla, where the captain and crew were received with great hospitality, and where Mrs. Morrell awaited her lord. Nothing could pacify the captain's conscience when he bethought him that some of his men might still be living and be objects of persecution in the Massacre Islands. He determined at once upon a plan of going back to the Massacre Islands with such a force as would make the enterprise a rational experiment for the recovery of any of his shipmates, who might by possibility still survive, to form subjects of gratification for the monsters in whose hands they still unfortunately might remain. Many of the merchants and ship-masters in Manilla took pains to dissuade the captain from this hopeless enterprise; but his invariable reply, and to his eternal honour it should be remembered, was this: "I could never again enjoy life, until my mind was relieved from its present horrid suspense. Should one of my crew be still living, a captive to those ruthless, remorseless cannibals, what must have been his agonizing distraction of mind to see the Antarctic depart for ever from his view; what must be his hopeless despondency during her lengthened absence; what would be his ecstacy of delight to see her return."

His wife, with that spirit of valour which is instinctive to the sex whenever the proper occasion calls for such an exertion, insisted upon being one of the party; and with her and sixty-six Manillamen, together with nineteen Americans on board, the captain boldly steered back for the Massacre Islands. The ship was under the necessity of anchoring before a neighbouring island, forming one of Monteverdeson's group, where the captain had experienced, on a previous occasion, the most treacherous conduct; but he and his men thought it best, under the circumstances, to conciliate the islanders who, in their turn, put on an appearance of the sincerest friendship. The captain, however, was not deceived by this tranquillity, but took the necessary precautions against an attack, and, had he been imprudent enough not to have done so, he would have met a dreadful fate. About three hundred of the natives attacked the ship from their canoes, just as the sun was setting, but they were received in such a manner as almost petrified them with terror; for, when the smoke disappeared, they were seen like so many porpoises tumbling about, their canoes in fragments, and their war weapons floating in every direction. Pity for their ignorance and depravity would not allow him to repeat the fire, particularly as he saw every reason to believe that the savages were in no disposition to renew the onset.

At last the Antarctic came to an anchor directly opposite the village where the dreadful massacre had taken place. Her course was vigilantly marked by the islanders, who, finished with their former victory, concluded that the crew was in the same state of weakness in which they found it at the last visit, and therefore they lost but little time in acting upon that belief. A flotilla speedily presented itself, which must have been contributed to by the whole of the group of islands, and the savages having taken their stations, commenced by a shower of arrows. The captain now gave the word, and a brisk fire of cannons, swivels, and musketry was kept up for ten minutes; and a pause ensuing, to let the smoke pass off, the wretched natives were seen scattered, and all that survived making the best of their way to the shore, Captain Morrell's chief object in returning to these islands, was, to give an opportunity to any of the crew who might be still living as prisoners with the savages, to return to the ship, and he adopted the plan of getting nearer to the shore, in order to fire on the town, for then it was likely that they would make use of such a person as a mediator. The anticipation proved to be correct; for, shortly after a well-directed broad side, which shivered the houses to their foundations, a small canoe was seen to put out from the shore; it contained a painted creature perfectly naked, but who eagerly made for the Antarctic. This was one of the missed, named Shaw, who, by the merest chance, was kept alive by the savages, who had destined him to die and to be afterwards eaten by his executioners. It is needless to say how Shaw was received; and, from his account, which is given at full length by the captain, it appears that he underwent the severest privations and petty persecutions from the natives, who beat and mocked him. He was enabled in this forced visit to confirm his own observation the horrible fact that the natives were cannibals. The men on board, on hearing the description from Shaw of the treatment which he and his comrades had met with, became wound up to desperation, and it required the greatest skill and address of the captain to prevent them rushing in a body upon the island, and putting every man and woman in it to death. Shaw not only bore testimony to the fact that these savages were cannibals, but he remarked, that, during his residence on the island, he never saw any children. From this he concluded that infanticide was a general practice.

ON THE DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF REMITTING SPECIE FROM INDIA.

A considerable degree of attention has been directed to the question, by what means the funds required for territorial purposes in England could be regularly remitted when the Company ceases to trade? but there is another question which ought previously to be disposd of, and that is, Should such funds be remitted from India, or be otherwise provided, either in whole or in part?

The case may be thus stated:—About three millions sterling are annually required in England, which may be taken from the Indian revenues; or, there being a heavy public debt in India at a comparatively high rate of interest, that amount may be applied to the reduction of the Indian debt, and the funds required in England be raised there by loan or otherwise.

If the question depended only on financial considerations it would be determined at once by appropriating the whole of the three millions to the reduction of the India debt, for it cannot be doubted that any sum required in England might be raised by loan at a lower rate of interest than is now payable on the Indian loans, and there would be a still greater pecuniary benefit in avoiding the remittance of funds from India in the present unfavourable state of the Exchange; but as it might be considered objectionable on other grounds to transfer so large a portion of the Indian debt to England, we shall not at present enter into this part of the subject, but confine our observations to that part of the remittance which must be made (if made at all) in specie; a measure which it will be shewn stands upon peculiar grounds, and which will prove so disastrous that nothing short of the impossibility of raising funds from other sources could justify it.

The most obvious effects of a continued drain of specie from India for which nothing is returned, will be a scarcity of the circulating medium, general distress, and eventually a defalcation in the public revenues; some of these effects have already began to be experienced: specie is at a premium in Bengal, and the sudden fall of so many commercial houses may in some degree, if not primarily, be attributed to the scarcity of money, occasioned by exportation. It is difficult to estimate what amount of specie might be annually withdrawn from India without inconvenience, nor is it necessary to ascertain that, if it appears that the withdrawing of any considerable amount is prejudicial; it has already been sufficient to occasion great inconvenience, and the exportation should not therefore be continued by the government.

But besides the inconvenience occasioned by withdrawing a large amount of specie from India, there is a very heavy loss on its transmission and sale in England. The Sicca Rupee is intrinsically worth 2*s.* 0½*d.*, but when brought to London and sold, it produces, after paying charges, only 1*s.* 9¾*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* (see Finance Report, part 3, page 449), and allowing that government might be able to transmit specie through their own establishments at a somewhat lower rate than private merchants, we cannot estimate the out-turn of the Rupee to average more than 1*s.* 10½*d.*, which would be a loss of 2*d.* on every Rupee, or above 8 per cent. There is again the loss of the interest for six months, whilst the specie is under shipment; during this period the money is laying dead and useless, whereas if retained in India it might and most probably would be profitably applied; on this head therefore there is a loss of 2½ per cent., and we must also reckon upon a further loss of 2 per cent. more, which must be eventually sustained in coining a like amount of Rupees in Calcutta, making an aggregate loss of 12½ per cent. on the whole transaction. Now supposing that the bullion remittance amounts to one million, the whole loss in remittance would be 125,000*l.* per annum.

It may be said, that the six months' interest ought not to be added to the loss, for that it makes no difference whether the sum in question be remitted in specie, which gives nett 1*s.* 10½*d.* per Rupee, or in bills at the same rate of exchange (allowance being made for the time at which the bills become due.) There is, however, a very important distinction to be made between remittances in bills and in specie; for, although to the individual who remits it makes no difference whatever, whether it be in bills or in specie, provided the same amount is paid in England at the same period of time, it is nevertheless true, that the one mode of remittance is attended with an absolute loss to the general wealth, and the other is not. In the rate of exchange on bills, whatever is lost by the remitter is gained by the drawer, but in the remittance of specie there is an absolute loss by the remitter, which is not gained by any other part of the community of all the charges on shipment, and interest which might have been made during the period it is under shipment, and the public wealth is therefore diminished to that extent.

We cannot believe that when these facts come to be considered, the government will be so totally unmindful of the public interests and of their own also, as to encourage a remittance in specie, either by their own shipments or by sweeping the market of bills at a bullion rate of exchange, which would have the same effect, by obliging other remitters to ship specie. To avoid this evil the government should either refrain from remitting to England whenever specie is being shipped by others, or they shonld *fix their rates of exchange a fraction above the outrun of specie.* It may be presumed, that the commercial property of the Company to be realized in this country will leave enough, after all other claims have been satisfied, to defray the home charges for two or three years, and thus obviate the necessity of any remittances by government for the object; this would be a great relief to commerce, and together with the transmission of capital which is now likely to be invested in India, may restore the rate of exchange to the real par of exchange. It is extremely desirable that this relief should be given, and if the surplus of the commercial property should not suffice to pay off the remittable loan, and also to provide the home charges, an arrangement might be made without loss to government to effect this object by paying off part of the remittable loan in India, allowing the holders the full benefit of the fixed rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and paying them at the current rate of exchange in rupees.

Arguments of no small force might be used to shew the propriety of raising the whole funds required for home charges in England, but the case we have now presented stands upon much stronger grounds; the direct loss occasioned by a remittance in specie is greater than that in bills at a specie rate, and the consequences of a continued drain of specie from India must prove disastrous in the extreme; the interests of government also are as much involved in this question as those of the public, for if a crore of rupees is applied annually for ten years to the reduction of the Indian debt, it will pay off to the amount of 11,250,000*l.* and reduce the interest by the sum of 562,000*l.* per annum, whereas the new debt contracted in England to provide the nett amount thus retained in India would be only 9,840,000*l.*, and the interest thereon at 4 per cent. would be only 393,750*l.*; the public debt would thus be reduced by the sum of 1,400,000*l.*, and the interest would be reduced 169,000*l.* per annum.

Let the calculation be made according to the quantity of silver given and received, and we shall have the same results. A crore of rupees contains 305,382lbs. of silver; if this is transmitted to England, about 8 per cent., or 24,430lbs. must be deducted for the charges; 2½ per cent. more for the time it is useless, when it might have been profitably employed; and 2 per cent. more for the expence of replacing the coin; the quantity of silver will then be reduced to 267,210lbs.; it will thus appear, that for every 305,382lbs. of silver transmitted by the Indian government, there is but 267,210lbs. received by the home authorities.

There is a superabundance of capital in England which requires employment, and a comparative deficiency of capital in India; this is demonstrated by the higher rate of interest in India when money can be raised in India at the same rate and on the same security as in England, it may be presumed that the supply of capital is equal in both countries in proportion to their respective wants. It has been the usual policy of governments to encourage the resort of capital to colonies and possessions similarly situated, and it may at least be expected that the British government will not be actively concerned in forcing capital from India, where it is wanted, when they might with so much advantage to both countries, give employment to capital that is now idle at home.—*Alexander's East India Magazine for October.*

NEW BOOKS.

The *Oriental Annual* is a new venture, and as beautiful as it is novel. The field it takes is unoccupied, and as every thing connected with India is at this time of paramount and universal importance, there is no doubt that the speculation will prove successful.

The literary part of the volume consists of a year's journey though different parts of India, and describes, with eloquence and facility, the numerous adventures which befell the travellers, the sights they saw, the legends they gathered, and the appearance and habits of the dwellers in the primeval retreats of nature. The whole of this narrative is valuable and exciting. The style of the composition is chaste and picturesque; the author exhibits an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and demonstrates in every page the great superiority of personal observation over the mere poetry of inspired guess-work and romance. We will make as much room as we can spare for a few passages.

The following anecdote relates an extraordinary occurrence which took place while the author was at Madras:—

One morning a little boy, about eight years old, happened to be washed from a catamaran which was managed by his father, who was thus early initiating him into the hardships of that mode of life which he intended him to pursue, and, before he could be rescued from the turbulent waters, a shark drew him under, and he was seen no more. The father lost not a moment, but calmly rose, and placing between his teeth a large knife which he carried sheathed in his cumberbund, plunged beneath the lashing waves. He disappeared for some time, but after a while was occasionally seen to rise and then dive under the billows, as if actively engaged with his formidable foe. It was a period of painful suspense to those who were anxiously watching the issue from the boats outside the surf. After a while the white foam was visibly tinged with blood, which was viewed with a sensation of horror by those who could only surmise what was going on under the water. The man was again seen to rise and disappear, so that the work of death was evidently not yet complete. After some further time had elapsed, to the astonishment of all who were assembled on the beach, for by this time a considerable crowd had collected, the body of a huge shark was seen for a few moments above the whitening spray, which it completely crimsoned, and then disappeared; an instant after the man rose above the surf, and made for the shore. He seemed nearly exhausted, but had not a single mark upon his body, which bore no evidence whatever of the perilous conflict in which he had been so recently engaged. He had scarcely landed when an immense shark was cast upon the beach by the billows. It was quite dead, and was immediately dragged by the assembled natives beyond the reach of the surge. It presented a most frightful spectacle, exhibiting fatal proofs of the terrific struggle which had ensued between this ravenous tyrant of the deep and the bereaved father. He had indeed taken a most signal revenge.

A battle between a tiger and a native is also curious. The man wore no clothing, except coarse linen trousers, and was armed with a ponderous knife, and a small conical shield. The travellers accompanied him to the lair of the animal:—

As soon as we reached the spot, the man boldly leaped into the hollow, at the same time uttering a shrill cry in order to arouse his enemy from its slumbers. Upon seeing its resolute aggressor slowly advance, the animal raised itself upon its fore legs with a terrific howl. As the little Hindoo continued to approach, which he did slowly, and with his dark eyes keenly fixed upon the face of his formidable foe, the tiger rose to its full height, and began to lash its sides furiously with its tail, yet it evidently appeared to be in a state of embarrassment. Still the man advanced deliberately but undauntedly; the uneasiness and rage of the excited beast increased with every step; at

length it crouched, evidently with a determination to make its terrific spring. The man suddenly stopped, when the tiger paused, turned up its head, and, uttering a horrible noise between a snarl and a howl, made one step forward, and sprang towards its victim, who instantly bent his body, received the animal's paws upon his shield, dashed the knife into his body, and fell under, but almost entirely beyond the extremities of his wounded enemy. The creature turned upon its back; the little Hindoo regained his feet in an instant, striking the prostrate tiger with astonishing quickness and precision a desparate blow upon the throat, which completely severed the windpipe, at the same moment springing, with the quickness of thought, beyond the reach of the monster's claws. The tiger died almost immediately.

The kingdom of Candy is frequently infested in its wild jungles by a set of savages, whom Mr. Caunter describes to be almost as brutalized as the beasts of the forest. A short account of them is not devoid of interest:—

They scarcely seem to rise higher in the scale of intellect than to the instincts of the baboon. These are the Bedahs, or Vedahs, a race of people, not numerous indeed, as they are said to be not many thousands in number, eagerly shunning the sight of civilized man, but brutally ferocious when encountered; they inhabit the distant recesses of the woods. They are probably the true aborigines, though they are so completely barbarized, that they can give no probable account of their own origin, which has never yet been traced, and is even a matter of speculation among the more enlightened Cingalese. These Bedahs shun all intercourse except with the members of their own savage tribe; it is therefore a circumstance of rare occurrence to come in contact with one of them, and when any have been taken by the British soldiers, which has sometimes happened, they have turned out to be either so invincibly stubborn or so stupid that nothing could be elicited from them. They speak a dialect of the Cingalese language, and have a form of religion, but it is idolatrous, silly, and superstitious, in the highest degree. These barbarians are to be found more or less in all parts of the island which are remote from human habitations; they, however, chiefly occupy those regions which are most mountainous, consequently of least practicable access, and little known to Europeans. There was, at the period of our visit, a considerable number of them in the kingdom of Candy to the north-east, and these were by far the most savage of their tribe. Their only means of subsistence is by hunting, in which they are very expert, exhibiting extraordinary dexterity in catching deer and other wild animals, with which their forests abound. Their adroitness and activity in this pursuit, their principal, nay, their only pastime, being indeed at once a pastime and a necessity, is truly amazing. When unsuccessful in the chase, they satisfy the cravings of nature with the fruits which grow spontaneously around them. A few of the less savage occasionally traffic with the Candians, exchanging ivory, honey, and wax, for cloth, iron knives, &c.; but the Rambah Bedahs, who are most indomitable among them, are more seldom seen than even the wildest animals. They sleep under trees, and, when alarmed, climb them with the fearlesssness and activity of wild cats.

A singular pagoda, built in the very waters of the sacred Ganges, is amongst the architectural curiosities which the traveller so frequently meets in his *route* through India. Mr. Cauter's description of this strange erection brings the scene distinctly before us:—

One of the most extraordinary objects to be witnessed at Benares, and which is generally one of great curiosity to the stranger, is a pagoda standing in the river: there is nothing to connect it with the shore. The whole foundation is submerged, and two of the towers have declined so much out of the perpendicular as to form an acute angle with the liquid plain beneath them. This pagoda is a pure specimen of ancient Hindoo architecture; it is of very great antiquity, and from its position now entirely deserted, for its floors are occupied by the waters of the Ganges, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there remain no records respecting it. No one appears to know when it was built, to whom it was dedicated, or why its foundations were laid upon the waters of the sacred river, unless it was on account of their sancity. It is surprising how it has resisted the force of the current for so great a number of years, and that the dislocated towers should still stand, pointing, as it were, to their own approaching destruction, amid the constant percussion of the stream which is uncommonly violent during the monsoons, and maintaining their apparently insecure position in spite of those perodical visitations, to the violence of which every part of the peninsula is more or less exposed. It has been surmised, and with probability, that this temple was originally erected upon the bank of the river, which then offered a firm and unsuspected foundation: but that, in consequence of the continual pressure of the stream, the bank had given way all round the building, which, on account of the depth and solidity of the foundation, stood firm while the waters surrounded it; though the towers had been partially dislodged by the shock. Or it may be that even the foundation sank in some degree with the bank, thus projecting the two towers out of the direct perpendicular, and giving them the very extraordinary position which they now retain. Boats may be continually seen passing in and out between these submerged porticoes of a former generation, which now stand amid the waters of the sacred Ganges, at once a venerable monument of the instability of human grandeur and the vanity of human endeavour to perpetuate in stone or marble enduring records of its skill, its industry, or its wealth.—*Atlas, Oct.* 13.

CHINA.

LETTER TO CHARLES GRANT, ESQ. FROM CHARLES MARJORIBANKS, ESQ.

SIR. The Bill for the regulation of our future entercourse with China having now passed into a law, and, in common with every part of the great East India Question, having received from Parliament less consideration than its importance deserved, I am induced to draw your attention to a subject which involves the interests of what must become one of the largest and most valuable branches of British commerce. I abstain from entering into the details of the early history of our trade to China, which would exhibit few circumstances in any way creditable to our national character. Our first merchants who visited that country, whether servants of the East India Company or interlopers, as the free traders were then termed, were only animated by a thirst for gain. Credit and principle were alike sacrificed for its attainment. The home government, during the reigns of the Princes of the Stuart family, was little under the influence of public honour; and transactions of its subjects at a distance, however criminal or to be deprecated, were viewed with unconcern. The representatives of the Company were persons of the most illiterate description. Receive, as an instance, the following extract of a letter from their agents in China to the Chairman of the Court of Directors in London, in the year 1660. Speaking of the necessity of submission to the exactions of the Chinese government, they state—

"We feel assured that to lose a hog would be the vastest imprudence for a halfpenny worth of tar; and we will say this, that 'tis the part of sound policy to be as cunning as a serpent and harmless as a dove, and not to forget that we reckon that the Tartars and Chinese will stumble at a straw, provided in contradiction to their interests, and will jump over a mountain where they can catch the least advantage, though it be as high as the monument."

The instructions given by the Court of Directors to their agents were often of the most discreditable kind. Sometimes, by way of adding dignity to their office in the estimation of the Chinese, they possessed the powers of king's consuls. Indeed, at one period, there were two king's consuls in China, the representatives of rival East India Companies. How little our national name or reputation was likely to be elevated in the opinion of the natives or their government, by such a state of things, may be readily concluded. We possessed also none of the advantages of the European nations which preceded us. Both the Portuguese and Spaniards came recommended to the supreme government of Pekin by the Roman Catholic missionaries, who, during the sixteenth century, had obtained much influence with both the monarch and his court, an influence which was indiscriminately directed against Protestants. English transactions were also unhappily blended with those of the Dutch, whose whole history, connected with their colonial possessions in the East, is one of degrading avarice and cruelty. The treaties of James the First more strictly associated our policy with theirs, and numerous piracies were committed by them under the English flag on Chinese coasting vessels. This, as might naturally be concluded, when connected with the then limited extent of our trade, brought the British name into merited contempt. In later periods the rapid and extraordinary aggrandizement of our Indian empire has exchanged this feeling of contempt for one of deep and distrustful apprehension, to mitigate and remove which, ought to be the great end and object of the Board over which you preside. This will not be done by pursuing a system of wretched subserviency to a corrupt and despotic government; but by acting in strict accordance with those sound principles of national honour which we apply to our intercourse with most other nations, but which, for some ill-defined reason, we have never yet adopted for the regulation of our connexion, either political or commercial, with China.

I am well aware there are those who maintain, and who will endeavour to influence your mind upon this subject; that as we have for a long term of years been called dogs at Constantinople, we may as well continue to be called devils at Canton and Pekin; but rest satisfied of one great and practical truth, confirmed by every page of the history of our intercouse with China, that acts of subserviency which have proved injurious to our national character, have invariably proved detrimental to our commercial interests. These are mutually and inseparably associated, they must stand or fall together.

It cannot be otherwise than well known to you, that all foreign commerce in China is restricted, by official proclamation, to one port in the southern province of the empire, and appointed to be exclusively transacted by one body of native dealers, called Hong merchants. This was very far from being formerly the case. In the earlier periods of our trade, all the different ports of the empire were open to our ships. Our merchants were permitted to transact business with any merchants of the country, and it was not till towards the end of the seventeenth century,* that the exclusive privileges of the Hong merchants were conceded to them. The fact is simply this, that foreigners have, for a long succession of years, pursued a system of tame submission to the despotism of China, which, like all other despotisms, trampling upon abject submission, has gone on multiplying its restrictions; and except for the counteracting resistance which it has hitherto met with from the influence of the East India Company, (an influence which has never been exerted to the extent it ought to have been,) we should, in all probability, have been expelled from the port of Canton, as we have been from the more northern ports, by the arbitrary exactions and oppressions of the local government. It is a fact not generally adverted to, that the ships of the East India Company continued to trade with the other provinces of the empire besides Canton, long after they were prohibited by imperial proclamation—indeed till very late in the last century. The Company did not then consider this smuggling. I know no very good reason why they should call it so now. The truth is, that the edicts of the emperor fulminated from Pekin, are often issued without any expectation, and sometimes without even any wish, that they should be obeyed. They are "mere sound and fury, signifying nothing," mere harmless thunder; and in that celestial empire every subordinate agent of government, imitating his imperial master, "every petty, pelting officer, uses his heaven for thunder, nothing but thunder."

As all foreign commerce is at present confined to the port of Canton by the existing imperial proclamation, so are all foreign traders directed to deal exclusively with the Hong merchants; but the corrupt connivance of the officers of the Chinese government renders this, like all other such *laws*, abortive. The Hong merchants are a class of individuals to whom a very inaccurate reputation has generally been attached. Their extreme liberality and generosity have been most unjustly extolled. They have been held forth as a pattern to merchants in other countries, and credit often bestowed upon them, of which they were in no wise deserving. Take for instance, the payment by them of debts due to foreigners by bankrupt members of their own body, or remuneration made by them for losses sustained by fire or robbery. For such acts they have been highly commended; but how were they effected? The Hong merchants may in some respects be regarded as an associated corporation. They meet in council for the discussion of all matters connected with their common interests. On such occasions, the payments alluded to above, as well as all indirect taxations imposed upon them by their own government, are taken into consideration, when they agree to levy a corresponding per centage on foreign commerce. One or two per cent., for instance, upon raw cotton, and each Hong merchant is required to contribute according to the extent of his dealings in this article, the stipulated per centage to the council fund. The foreign importer receives in consequence a price for his cotton less the per centage, and thus remunerates himself for his losses! It is painful to witness some otherwise intelligent men, in evidence before parliamentary committees, giving to Hong merchants and their government the highest praise for liberality on such occasions, where they are only guilty of fraud and deception. There are some instances, in former years, of acts of individual generosity on the part of Hong merchants; but this was at a period when their profits were enormous. They are often scrupulously accurate in their commercial dealings; but this appears to have been communicated to them by the great liberality and justice in all transactions of the East India Company, which has given to them a character which naturally does not belong to them: at least, we observe it in no other native institution. The Chinese merchants are keen and cunning, and rarely, except when prompted by self-interest, just; and they are, perhaps, the most accomplished liars in the world.

It has often been asserted, that the mercantile character is despised in China. It is certainly considered, of a secondary grade; but so it is in most other countries, and the contempt for it is more assumed than real. The Hong merchants, it must be admitted, are generally men of inferior rank in life; and more particularly of late years, when the oppressive exactions of the officers of the Canton government have rendered their situations such as men of credit or opulence are not desirous of. It may illustrate his point to mention the materials of which the Hong was composed during this last lease of the Company's charter. In 1813, their body consisted of eleven persons.

Howqua, with his elder brother Puiqua, were in early life menial servants. Howqua was amongst the solitary instances of a Hong merchant who possessed any knowledge beyond the sphere of his own immediate transactions. He embarked, at one time, largely in trade in American ships, and was for many years most successful. By his keenness and sagacity he acquired great wealth, of the greater part of which he has been deprived by the oppressive, illegal exactions of officers of government.

Mowqua, the founder of the Hong in early life, sold oranges in the streets of Canton. The Hong is now bankrupt.

Puankhequa—The first of that name was an itinerant merchant trading with Manilla. The elder member of the family, on being recently required to undertake the management of the firm, declared he would rather be a dog than a Hong merchant.

Chunqua formerly held an official situation in the province of Pe-che-lee, where he was found guilty of peculation. He was thought good enough for a Hong merchant, and lately became bankrupt, after having defrauded his creditors to a very considerable extent.

Conseequa was a person of respectable family and very amiable character. Unhappily he associated himself in trade with American merchants, from whom he received the most ungrateful return—their debts owing to him being upwards of half a million sterling. He was also most nefariously imposed upon by an Englishman, who came to China with a diploma as Austrian consul, in a frigate sent to China by that government. Conseequa was recommended to apply to the Court of Vienna for redress. He received in reply a snuff-box, with the Emperor of Austria's picture upon it, and a complimentary letter from Prince Metternich. The snuff-box he was afraid to exhibit, for fear of his being discovered by his jealous government in correspondence with a "foreign devil barbarian king." When showing the letter, he used to say it was full of very handsome words, but that it was very extraordinary it made no mention of his dollars. After being thus plundered of his property by these republican and high monarchical swindlers, he died in misery and a Bankrupt.

Kinqua was a tide-waiter. He continues a merchant, though in an insolvent state.

Poonequa and Exchin were shopkeepers—both the Hongs are now bankrupt.

Manhop was a coolie, or common porter. His Hong is now bankrupt.

Goqua was a tide-waiter.

Fatqua was a shopkeeper.

Of these eleven persons who composed the Hong twenty years ago, six have become bankrupt, while the remainning five are nearly all in a state of questionable solvency. During this period other Hong merchants have been created, some of whom have failed, but only one or two remain of any credit or character. No man of opulence will now accept the situation. A more wretched instrument for the conduct of a great trade than a body composed of the materials above mentioned, can scarcely be imagined. It is well adapted, however, for the purposes of a corrupt despotism, as it affords a much readier means of arbitrary impost than were the privilege of trading possessed by the general community. I regret to have to state it as my opinion, that the existence of the monopoly of the East India Company has assisted in preserving that of the Hong merchants, which must otherwise have fallen to pieces from its own insufficiency.

The members of this corporate body are declared by the Chinese government responsible for all acts of foreigners at Canton, however little those acts may be within the sphere of their control. They are pronounced to be the only proper medium of communication with the government. It becomes, therefore, the unremitting endeavour of the Hong merchants to keep foreigners within the severest restrictions, and to prevent any enlargement of their privileges which may infringe on the rights of their own monopoly. Although, therefore, their existence depends upon foreign trade, they are the greatest enemies to its improvement or extention. They resort to the lowest means of fraud and deception to impose upon foreigners, and do not hesitate at the assertion of the grossest falsehoods in representing their conduct to the government. Such is a part of the system to which British merchants are compelled to submit in China.

Under so corrupt an administration as that of the local officers of government at Canton, as might be expected, numerous evasions of what is called *the law* take place. It may be broadly and safely asserted, that for the last ten years no foreign merchants except the East India Company have traded in conformity to Chinese proclamations. This state of things can scarcely be called smuggling, as the officers of government are the persons under whose connivance, and frequently by whose immediate agency, these illicit transactions are carried on. There is not a British, American, or other individual foreign merchant in Canton, however respectable, who does not pay bribes to the officers of customs for the evasion of the government duties. This at once accounts for the circumstance at which surprise has been expressed in this country, that the Company, who have sold British manufactures at a higher price than individuals, have declared that they sustained a loss, while the private merchant obtained a profit. This, however much it may be at variance with strict principle, may certainly be employed as an argument against the existence of the exclusive privileges of the Company. We are not called upon to maintain Chinese fiscal regulations. We must take China as we find it. Nor must we too hastily condemn the conduct, in such transactions, of its subordinate official authorities. Most of the offices of government are put up to sale, and sold to the highest bidder. The salaries are very inadequate, and the possessor of the office naturally looks to remunerate himself by corrupt practices for sums by which he purchased his appointment. It may safely be asserted, that there is no officer of the Canton government whose hands are clean, or who is not at all times ready to infringe the law which it is his nominal duty to uphold. Is it possible, let me ask, to apply the principles which regulate our international intercourse with the nations of civilized Europe, to a government constituted as this is? Yet we see it constantly attempted, and by sensible men too, both in [illegible] out of parliament.

The East India Company have always profe[illegible] to act in strict accordance with the *laws* [illegible] *China*, and I regret to see the objections u[illegible] much more strongly than they ought to [illegible] been by them, to attempts which have been [illegible] cently made, contrary to Chinese proclamations, to extend our commerce to the northern ports of the empire. The Company seem to forget that they themselves continued to trade with those ports long after they were prohibited by the edicts of the emperor. They have frequently at Canton dealt with merchants not members of the Hong. During the last war, contrary to strict prohibition, their ships were manned with Chinese sailors, who were all smuggled on board. Chinese settlers were conveyed in them to islands in the eastern Archipelago, and to St. Helena, a very high infraction of the laws of the empire. Of late years silver bullion has been brought to London in their ships, in defiance of a thousand proclamations. I do not state these transgressions for the purpose of condemning them, but the East India Company have often refined too much upon these points, and taken to themselves more credit than they deserved.

The very great inadequacy of the Hong merchants to conduct the different branches of foreign commerce has induced numerous native dealers, with the connivance, of course, of the government, to engage in it. These are generally known by the name of *outside merchants*. Individual foreigners deal largely with them, and their goods are often shipped off through the warehouses, and in the name of the Hong merchants. Several of them are men of good credit and character, and they will engage to place cargoes in ships either in the port of Whampoa, at Lintin, or at Macao, as may be required. It will be one of the immediate effects of an open trade, to increase the numbers of these merchants; and as they acquire [illegible] cal strength, the officers of their own government [illegible] be less able to oppress them, and foreign commerce will be thus less severely taxed. The total want of power of the Chinese local authorities, even if they had the disposition, to suppress this class of persons, is best exhibited in the present state of foreign trade, as it is now conducted at Lintin. It has become of vast magnitude, and is carried on under circumstances more peculiar and anomalous than probably any other traffic at present in the world.

The very great difficulties attending the importion of opium into China, gave rise to to the trade at Lintin. You are well aware of the extent to which this deleterious drug is now introduced into that country. To any friend to humanity it is a painful subject of contemplation, that we should continue to pour this black and envenomed poison into the sources of human happiness and well-being. The misery and demoralization which it creates are almost beyond belief; but we console ourselves with the reflection, that if we did not poison the Chinese at this round rate, somebody else would, and the trade proceeds with no other consideration from all parties engaged in it, than how much profit may be made by it. The annual importation of opium into China within the period of the Company's charter, now expired, has increased from three and four thousand chests to twenty, the value of which may be taken at nearly the same amount in millions of dollars. It comprises nearly five-sevenths of the whole of private British trade at Canton.

In former years, the opium trade was entirely centred in Macao, where the facilities to a smuggled commodity afforded by the warehouses of the Portuguese merchants were very great. Here it would probably have continued to remain had not a short-sighted policy on the part of the insignificant government of that place, induced it to attempt to secure the profits of the trade exclusively to Portuguese subjects, by prohibiting other foreigners from engaging in it. As the greater part of the opium was the property of British merchants, it naturally sought some other vent, and was sent on board of country ships to Whampoa, and smuggled in Chinese boats in small quantities at a time. Threats and indeed attempts on the part of the Canton government to search the ships, rendered this mode of proceeding insecure; and the trade, about the year 1821, was forced to seek, and eventually to find, a refuse amongst the numerous islands in the mouth of the Canton river. The most common place of resort was Lintin, where a most extensive illicit trade is now regularly established.

You are also doubtless well aware that the importation of opium is most violently denounced by the edicts of the emperor and all subordinate officers of government, many of whom are the persons by whose connivance, and sometimes by whose immediate instrumentality, the trade is carried on. Here we have China and its rulers exhibited in all their weakness, presumption, and corruption, professing strict maxims of virtue, which become the more strongly contrasted with their gross immorality, affecting high political principle which they do not feel, and thundering forth proclamations which they never expect or wish to see obeyed. The vice of opium-smoking is principally practised by persons in the higher ranks of life. The palace of the vice-roy of Canton was recently burned down by his secretary having retired to rest with his opium-pipe, and so set fire to his apartment. The emperor's eldest son, the heir expectant of the empire, lately died from excessive indulgence in its use. Almost all persons of wealth are addicted to it, while Chinese political and moral philosophy is satisfied by anathematizing it as a fiendish invention of the foreigner. It may readily be concluded that this trade assists in lowering the estimation of the foreign character in the minds of all intelligent Chinese.

The monopoly of the Company in opium ought, from motives of humanity alone, to be considered by you in a very different light from that of salt, both of which it is now the endeavour of the free trader to remove. While the latter is among the most essential necessaries of life, the other can only be regarded, except the small quantities required for the purposes of medicine, as a pernicious poison. Its production in India has, within the last twenty years, increased nearly fivefold, and by no means a proportional increased amount of capital is applied in China to its purchase. The price has continued gradually to decline with the increased extent of importation; so much so, that it was actually in contemplation at one time to have destroyed a portion of the Patna and Benares opium to uphold the monopoly price. It is perhaps one of the only instances where Dutch colonial policy of destroying a part of the exuberant productions of the earth would be commendable. The quantity brought from Smyrna to Canton does not seem to increase; and while you have no competitors, it is most desirable to limit the quantity produced in India as much as possible. Any man who has witnessed its frightful ravages and demoralizing effect in China, must feel deeply upon this subject.

From twenty to forty ships now regularly rendezvous at Lintin, and the adjacent islands, where an illicit trade is carried on, not only in opium, but in goods of every description. The imbecile government of China has no power to put it down. The Chinese admiral on the station sails among the islands about once a month, fires a few blank guns, and promulgates not a few loud and violent proclamations, and, returning to

* A. D. 1680.

Canton, reports to the viceroy that he has swept the seas of all foreign ships. The vessels of his ssquadron frequently engage in the opium trade. A system so perfectly and thoroughly contemptible cannot well be imagined, or one more calculated to expose the government to the derision of its own subjects. The Chinese opium-boats are of excellent construction, and admirably managed. Their crews are much more efficient than those of the government vessels, and they are frequently manned by persons of desperate character. It happens occasionally that they are caught off their guard, and opium seized. A large fire is on such occasions lightened by the seizing officers on a neighbouring eminence, for the avowed purpose of burning the poison. It is scarcely necessary to add that no portion of it is destroyed.

You have no doubt seen a report lately made by a viceroy more honest than usual, to the emperor, declaring his total inability to suppress the opium trade, and recommending that it should be legalized. Here is a strong demonstration of the powerlessness of the government of China. What will be the ultimate result of this recommendation is at present doubtful; but it is a proof that a similar trade to that carried on at Lintin must, and will, continue to extend itself in the Canton river, and gradually, I am induced to believe, to other ports of the empire. Ships under such circumstances trade under numerous advantages. They pay no port duties whatever; procure provisions on the readiest terms; and are free from all oppressions on the officers of government. It would originate a very difficult question, were any persons connected with them to be seized and put to death. For such, and other peculiar contingences, it will be necessary that the British consulate to be sent to Canton should be fully prepared. Conflicts have already taken place between the Lintin ships and Chinese vessels, where natives have been killed. The viceroy, though he continued to send threatening letters to the select committee, seemed embarrassed how to deal with the question. It is one of the melancholy parts of our situation in China, that foreigners who act in obedience to what are called its laws, are oppressed and effected to be despised, while those who act in defiance of them are treated with consideration and respect. The trade at Lintin is now greatly more extensive in amount value than that carried on at Whampoa; and I know no reason whatever why a similar trade should not be carried on with other ports of the empire. It might involve a very delicate question as one of international convention, but the Chinese government proudly and haughtily disdains entering into any treaties with you whatever.—It must take the consequences.

With a view to the very peculiar nature of our relations with China, and to ascertain, if possible, the disposition of the people and government to a more extended intercourse—previously to my departure from Canton in 1832, I sent a vessel to visit the principal northern ports, and, if time permitted, to proceed to Corea, Japan, and the Loochoo Islands. Mr. Lindsay, a most intelligent and enterprising member of the Factory, well acquainted with the Chinese language and character, was sent in charge of the expedition, and has very ably fulfilled the delicate trust reposed in him. He was accompanied by Mr. Gutzlaff, a German Protestant missionary, who had made several voyages in Chinese junks, who had penetrated into China, and resided there for some months. He is besides a man of very bold and daring character, and admirably conversant with the different dialects of the empire. I regret that this voyage was disapproved of by the Court of Directors, but I cannot help thinking that much useful information has been derived from it. Mr. Lindsay was almost every where received with great kindness and hospitality by the natives, but with much distrustful jealousy by the officers of government. The important facts have been ascertained that the people are every where most desirous of trade with the English, and that they are jealous of its being possessed so exclusively by the natives of Canton. The government officers in most instances seem equally anxious for the establishment of commercial intercourse, which would greatly increase their emoluments, but are only apprehensive of incurring the displeasure of the emperor were they not to entertain, in common with all classes of Chinese, great alarm of the ambitious views of England. It is above all things desirable to remove this impression. Much may be done by means of the press. In proof of this, I may mention that I drew up a brief sketch of the British character and policy—simply stating, that our empire was already too large, that we were far from being desirous of territorial acquisition, but that our only object in visiting China was to carry on an amicable commercial intercourse, &c. Mr. Lindsay took with him several hundred copies of this tract. It was received and read with great avidity by the Chinese. It has been publicly commented upon by the emperor, who expresses surprise that a foreigner could write in the language of China, approves of the principles laid down in it; but, as might have been expected, adds, that all foreign trade must, as heretofore, be confined to the port of Canton. Several ships have since this expedition proceeded to the northern ports, I regret to say principally for the purpose of disposing of opium. They have generally succeeded. They were of course ordered away by official proclamations, which will continue to be issued till they become a dead letter, and the trade is regularly established. You must expect, however, before long to hear of collision with the natives, or seizures of British subjects, and be prepared to deal with them accordingly.

It has frequently been most inaccurately asserted that foreign trade is carried on at Canton with numerous facilities and advantages. There is no great commerce in the world subject, I believe, to so many multiplied restrictions. It is limited to one port in the most southern province, which neither consumes our principal articles of import, nor produces the great article of export. Our woollens are principally adapted to be used in the more northern provinces, in their transit to which they are subjected to every variety of arbitrary impost. A piece of cloth, which was purchased in Canton for eight dollars, has been known to sell in a contiguous province for twenty-two. The principal tea provinces—for tea is more or less grown in every part of the empire—are Fokien, Kiangnan, and Chekiang, all maritime provinces, and Kiangsi. The tea is not even permitted to be brought coastwise to Canton in native vessels, but is conveyed through the interior, partly by tedious and difficult river and canal navigation, partly by laborious land carriage, and is, in one instance, transported by manual labour, over a very high range of mountains. Frequent transhipments are rendered necessary, and it is subject to these inconveniences for the sole purpose of securing numerous and exorbitant transit duties. There is, perhaps, no produce of the earth wich is exposed to such a variety of taxation as a tea-leaf. It yields a profit in the first instance to the small farmer by whom it is cultivated, and a second to the tea merchant by whom it is manufactured. It is taxed directly five or six times in its progress to Canton, where, on its arrival besides yielding large profits to the Hong merchants, and paying the imperial duties, it is subject to the impositions of the officers of the local government; it pays an expensive freight to England, and after yielding liberal profits to the Company, it falls into the merciless hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by whom it is charged an *ad valorem* duty of a hundred per cent. It is needless to point out what prodigious advantages would arise from our ships proceeding as formerly to the ports in the tea provinces, or what an extended consumption there would be of our manufacturers by an intercourse with the more northern portion of the Chinese empire. I am disposed to regard it as presenting the widest field for commercial enterprize, which remains untrodden in the world.

With respect to the facilities said to be afforded to foreign trade at Canton, there can be no doubt that purchases and sales are made and ships discharge and load with much expedition. This arises from the very great intelligence, industry, and dexterity of the Chinese, and the small space within which business is transacted. But as far as the government is concerned, the system is one in every respect of cruel and grinding oppression towards all natives connected with the trade, and their ruin and impoverishment is constantly the result. The very boats which convey cargo to ships, though the same are employed in discharging them, are not permitted to bring back goods without returning to Canton for a fresh licence. This arrangement is solely for the purpose of securing double fees to the mandarins. For the same object they are not allowed to be loaded nearly to the extent of their capacity, yet we hear of facilities and advantages at Canton, greater than exist at the ports of London or Liverpool! The port charges and harbour duties on foreign ships at Canton are also extremely heavy.

It is quite a vulgar error to believe that the Chinese are otherwise than a very commercial nation. They are, without exception, the most trafficking people in Asia. They continue the great traders of the East, in defiance of the strictest imperial prohibitions—another instance of the total inefficacy of *Chinese laws*. Previously to the arrival of Europeans in the empire, they had established commercial relations with all the surrounding nations—with Corea, Japan, the Loochoo Islands, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Siam, and with a view to the extension of trade, had even sent ambassadors to Hindostan, Persian, and Arabia. But when the ambition of the European character began to develope itself; when the Portuguese had, twenty years after the great voyage of Vasco da Gama, established themselves nearly in every important position in Asia, and the Spaniards had seized and colonized the Philippine Islands so contiguous to the coasts of the empire; when the still more rapacious conquests of the valuable Spice Islands of the Eastern Archipelago had been made by the Dutch, and factories been formed by them in Formosa, and other places adjacent to China, the jealousy of the Chinese government became powerfully awakened. Every year which has elapsed, from the first establishment of British power in India to the present, has tended greatly to aggravate its jealous apprehension, and to confirm it in that exclusive policy which it has deemed it wise and prudent to adopt,

The first impressions of the European character derived by the Chinese, were from the Roman Catholic missionaries, whose talents and enthusiasm, particularly of the Jesuits, enabled them to ingratiate themselves with the Emperor and his government. To such an extent, indeed, had these eminent men employed their intrigue and influence, that they were admitted not only to public but to private interviews with the emperor. European sciences were taught by them, and maps of the empire constructed under their direction. But they, perhaps, raised themselves more in Chinese estimation by the instruction of the natives in the improved manufacture of gunpowder and casting of large pieces of ordnance, than by enlightening them in the more useful branches of knowledge. They succeeded in making numerous converts to Christianity, and would have continued to do so had they not been interfered with by the Dominicans, a set of infuriated bigots. The contentions, between the opposite parties become so violent, that the Chinese government, with much reason, were disgusted with their proceedings, and intimated to them that, considering their religion inculcated peace upon earth, and good will towards all men, their conduct was the most unintelligible commentary upon their own creed. They were, in consequence, ordered to depart from the empire, and from that period their importance and influence in China has continued to decline, and their tenets to be degraded and despised. There are no missionaries now left in Pekin.

The first European traders who resorted to China were often persons of the most desperate and abandoned character, who committed, and generally with impunity, acts of the most violent description. The first impressions, therefore, received by the Chinese of the European character, were from a set of intriguing priests and unprincipled and marauding merchants; and the barbarous and inhuman massacres of the Chinese colonists at Manilla by the Spaniards, and at Batavia by the Dutch, it may readily be believed, tended greatly to degrade foreigners in public opinion in China. Though England has happily no such enormities to answer for, yet neither the policy or attitude which she has hitherto assumed in China have been such as to render her adequately respected, while her conquests have excited no other feelings then jealousy and fear. But let us not deny to the government of China the credit which belongs to it of having effectually triumphed over European power and dignity. The ruler of that most ancient empire, if we have recourse to Chinese authority, the first and early chosen of heaven, the most favoured among the nations of the earth, has seen the representatives of the monarchs of European kingdoms bear tribute to his throne, and grovel in the dust submissively before him—has listened with the pride natural to man to the acknowledgment of his vain superiority, while he has treated their abject and submissive spirit with the contempt and indifference it deserved.

Before offering any opinion as to how our present relations with China may be best improved, it may be desirable briefly to allude to the attempts which have been hitherto made for this purpose, which have been in general lamentable failures, or at best very partially successful. In the numerous discussions in which the British Factory have been involved with the Chinese government, which have all been forced upon them by the intolerable oppressions of the Canton authorities, the English representatives have had the greatest difficulties to contend with. With very ill-defined instructions for their guidance, they have been left to the exercise of their own discretion and judgement, and always subject to having their conduct approved or disapproved of according to the event, which was often not within their control. Few men have had a more difficult or delicate duty to perform, or have discharged it with more conscientious accuracy. But the engagements which have been entered into with them by the Chinese government, have proved of mere temporary advantage, as they are entirely disregarded when it suits the caprice or interest of any succeeding viceroy to do so. What might, in many respects, be considered a treaty, was concluded between the Factory and the Canton government in 1814; but in less than a year and a half every article of it was violated. The privileges and concessions, therefore, obtained at different times by the struggles of the select committee, have never been permanent, and may at any time be subverted. We have continued at Canton sometimes in a worse condition—sometimes in a better—very much dependent on the individual character of the viceroy. The respect in which our national character is held has certainly been advanced but by no means in proportion to the advancing civilization of this country, or the greatly increased magnitude of our commerce.

Our two state embassies to China accomplished little, except in increasing our knowledge of the very peculiar character of its people and government, and making a more favourable impression of our own. The Chinese do not recognise an ambassador in the character which we attach to him. They regard him as a mere bearer of presents—a *tritute bearer*, as they term him, from an inferior prince to their supreme emperor—an official dignity personating his sovereign in the capacity of a negociator, as a personage whom they do not condescend to recognize. In all interviews with a foreign ambassador, they ask him how old he is, or how old his king is; how many children, and sometimes how many wives he has; and they generally express extreme surprise at the moderation of European ambassadors, when they are told they have only one. The conversation is almost always of a trifling, or at least of a general character. If business be alluded to, they start as if a secret snare were discovered, and are silent. Besides, the officers of the Chinese government must always possess one peculiar advantage over us in the science of political intrigue, as they do not hesitate to assert the most positive falsehoods with the view of accomplishing their object; and with these the more venial equivocations of European policy are but little able to contend.* To have ingenuity sufficient to array falsehood in the grab and under the fair and outward form of cordiality, to conceal the hidden and deep design, and on no occasion to be discountenanced or dismayed at the detection of his treachery, are parts of the character of a Chinese negotiator, to which it would be idle to expect successfully to oppose any of our refinements of diplomacy.

A man of more varied experience in the practice of courts and the characters of different nations, than Lord Macartney, was probably never selected to fill a public situation. After having visited and resided at most of the other courts of Europe, he was British ambassador at St. Petersburgh. He was subsequently governor in the West Indies, and governor of Madras, (his government of the Cape of Good Hope was posterior of his China mission,) and was appointed governor-general of India, though he never discharged the duties of that high office. With all this accumulation of experience in addition to talents of a superior order, no decided results can be said to have been attained by his embassy to Pekin; at least, none of his requisitions of the imperial ministers were assented to. The estimate which he formed of the character of the Chinese government, its presumptions, corruption, and imbecility, is well worthy your deliberate attention, or that of any English statesman, whose consideration is directed to the improvement of our intercourse with that empire.

Of Lord Amherst's embassy much more was expected, and by it, perhaps, still less was accomplished. That nobleman had the advantage of the assistance of men of the first local experience and intimate knowledge of the Chinese language and character; but, most unhappily, the precedent of Lord Macartney's embassy had been too little studied by the English ministry, from whom he received his instructions, which were contradictory on the very point on which, above all others, it ought to have been known, the reception or rejection of the embassy would depend. Those who have the least attended to the subject, must be well aware that the haughty arrogance of the Chinese court demands from foreign ambassadors compliances of the most humiliating kind, and such as the representative of no independent state can with consisteney submit to. As this is a subject on which much difference of opinion exists, but is one of those perhaps, above all others, which involves the question of how far we ought to be regulated by *strict principle* in our intercourse with the Chinese government, let me entreat for it your peculiar consideration. I speak more particularly in reference to what in the Chinese language, is called the *Ko-thow*—what has been termed by Europeans the Tartar *ceremony*, or Tartar *prostration* before the Emperor, or a piece of yellow silk representing his ideal presence. It consists in kneeling six successive times, and beating the forehead nine times against the ground at each successive kneeling. Chinese forms rise in gradation from those of mere common-place ceremony to such as are appropriated for the worship of the Deity. The Ko-thow is the highest of these, having the greatest number of multiplied obeisances, and is reserved for heaven and the emperor. It is, therefore, decidedly an act of worship. How far the representative of a Christian monarch can with propriety acquiesce, may, at least, admit of a question. One of the best of our English historians, in speaking of the deification of the Roman emperors, has well observed, "The most lofty titles and the most abject postures which religion requires should be reserved for the Supreme Being, have been prostituted by flattery and fear to creatures of the same natures with ourselves." The Chinese imperial robes are considered as remarkable for their exclusive splendour, as was the Roman purple, while the being they adorn with as high pretensions to divinity, is generally as remarkable for his contempt of all the moral attributes of man How far it is desirable that British ambassadors should worship him, I leave to your well-regulated mind to determine.

The Tartar prostration is also exacted from all foreign ambassadors, as an act of vassalage and acknowledgment of the tributary dependence of the prince whom they represent, and the supremacy of the Emperor of of China. It cannot, therefore, be acquiesced in without this degrading admission being made. Could the minister of any foreign sovereign, with any consistency, require to negotiate with any Chinese minister upon terms of equality, after having consented to such humiliation? As a question of principle, then, there is little doubt that this Tartar prostration could not be performe l by an English ambassador without its sacrifice. Such was Lord Macartney's opinion repeatedly declared and acted upon, and such I have invariably found to be that of men possessed of a knowledge founded on experience of the Chinese character. But I will even admit that principle is, upon this occasion, to be abandoned altogether as a vulgar prejudice, and that it is to be consigned over to the theories of moral philosophy, and no longer adopted as the guide of human conduct; and that our king's representative is to be consigned over to the theories of moral philosophy, and no longer adopted as the guide of human conduct; and that our king's representative is to have no other object but the acquisition of commercial privileges and immunities, and ready to make any sacrifice to obtain them. Does any part of the history of foreign intercourse with China, lead us to expect that our end would be accomplished by subserviency to its govern-

* When Lord Amherst expressed his determination to abide by the precedent of Lord Macartney, in not performing the Tartar prostration, a message came from the emperor, saying that it was a missake—that he himself had seen the former English ambassador perform it. Here! was an instance of the irresistible nature of the imperial thunder; as it wes impossible, at least with safety, to tell he emperor that he lied.

ment? The Dutch embassy, which immediately followed that of Lord Macartney, may be received as a most appropriate illustration. Mr. Van Braam, by whom it was conducted, determined to proceed, as he conceived, on much more enlarged views than the English, and acquiesced in all the court *ceremonies*, as of ceurse they were termed by him. Bad as the fate of its predecessors had been, that embassy was treated with more insult and contempt than any that ever visited China. After being compelled to prostrate themselves before the emperor, they were, after a few days, close imprisonment at Pekin, dismissed without being suffered to enter into any negotiation whatever. Some forty or fifty different times, on their progress through the empire, they were required to worship pieces of yellow cloth, emblems of the ideal presence of the emperor; and were sometimes roused from their heavy slumbers during the midnight hours—an inconvenience of no small moment to a Batavian subject, to the performance of this unprofitable duty. These devotional exercises Mr. Van Braam very coolly terms, in his account of his mission, "performing the salute of honour!" Here, then, is one instance among many thousands, where submission to Chinese exactions only incurred multiplied degradation.

We know, moreover, from Chinese documents, which subsequently came into our possession, that somewhat similar treatment, had he submitted to the requisitions of the Chinese court, awaited Lord Amherst. We have all the imperial proclamations issued to regulate his reception and entertainment. It would be tedious and mortifying to detail them; but they recount a variety of degrading humiliations to which, it is much to be wished, no British ambassador may again be in a situation to be required to submit. Viewing the question of submission to the *Ko-thow* as one of principle, no doubt can remain upon the subject; and regarding it as one of expediency, I most sincerely believe it is incurring degradation without the remotest shadow of an equivalent. It is a wretched truckling to despotism, such as must bring merited punishment and disgrace on any foreign ambassador who is base enough to comply with it.

It is painful to reflect, that in the case of Lord Amherst's embassy, this was considered an open question. In his first instructions from the Secretary of State, he was directed to abide by the precedent of Lord Macartney. In subsequent instructions, if any of the important objects of the embassy were likely to be obtained by his doing so. I question extremely whether any British minister would have dared in instructing any of our representatives at the courts of Europe after having admitted an act to be one of positive degradation, to have sanctioned its performance under the plea that there was a prospect of profiting by it. But these instructions had reference to China, and it was said, "it is some sixteen thousand miles off—it is a semi-barbarous country—these are mere idle ceremonies, unworthy of being contested with an uncivilised people." This is, however, gross self-deception. We nock our heads, because we expect to get something by it; not because we think the Chinese semi-barbarous. We proceed solely on the shopkeeping principle. It is, however, fortunate for our national credit, that the question of interest, of mere profit and loss, demands from us that we should not thus degrade ourselves, but assume a higher attitude than we have yet done in our intercourse with the Chinese empire.

The principal scenes of the last embassy are too instructive to pass unnoticed. Lord Amherst had arrived at Tongchow, within [illegible] tion of the *Ko-thow* still unhappily being considered an open one. Sir George Staunton had distinctly protested in writing against its performance; and the minds of all the commissioners were made up on the impropriety of worshipping pieces of yellow silk. A body of Tartar mandarins, at the head of whom was a very important personage, who was styled *Duke Ho*, one of the emperor's numerous brothers-in-law, arrived, and, in the most vapouring and insulting manner, treated Lord Amherst at an interview with marked indignity, and commanded him at once to submit. Threats were made that Sir George Staunton should be seized as a traitor, and the commissioners were even reminded of the dangerous predicament in which the King of England might be placed were he to incur the displeasure of the Emperor of China. When it was discovered that the magnitude of this threat was not sufficiently appreciated, and that the minds of the English commissioners were incapable of being influenced by any attempts at intimidation, the conduct of this courtly duke underwent a most rapid revolution. He assumed the most conciliatory manners, adopted the most plausible arguments, and having failed in threats and insult, he tried promises. "Comply," said he, at an interview with Lord Amherst, "with the Tartar ceremony, and I will be your friend at Pekin." In consequence principally of this promise, which at most courts would have been considered of little value, and at the court of Pekin was of one, employed after attempted intimidation had failed, Lord Amherst, strongly urged by Mr. Ellis, the third commissioner, I lament to state, communicated to Sir George Staunton, that he had made up his mind to perform the *Ko-thow*, unless he were prepared to say that his doing so would be injurious to the interests of the East Indian Company.

I ever shall have a strong impression on my mind that the Chinese, who have much tact and discernment, observed the wavering upon this occasion, and that Lord Amherst had retreated from the vantage ground which he had previously occupied. He had even, in conversation with the mandarins, sounded them as to how far any of the objects of the embassy would be gained by his compliance. They perceived that he was ready to enter on the *barter* system, and to abandon the ground of principle. He further told them, at the same interview, that they should receive a final answer in the morning. This, after the question had been previously treated by the ambassador as one which he would never entertain, indeed which he had declared that he had his own sovereign's express commands not to comply with, was very naturally considered by the mandarins as exhibiting a total change in his views. Had they known the precise state of the case, their exultation would doubtless have been greater. As it was, there is every probability a courier was dispatched to the imperial palace, to say that the English ambassador had been reduced to a state of becoming obedience. In the mean time Sir George Staunton reconsidered the important subject, and after strengthening his own opinion by those of the members of the factory who had accompanied him from Canton, which were unanimous, he informed Lord Amherst that his firm belief was, that compliance would be injurious. As the ambassador had been required by his instructions to defer to the local experience of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir George Staunton, he declared his intention not to comply with the Tartar prostration. Attempts were made to intimate this resolution to the mandarians, but seem altogether to have been disregarded by them, and there is some difficulty in accounting for the headlong course of their subsequent proceedings. They were most desirous of avoiding all further interviews, and made immediate preparations for the progress of the embassy to Pekin.

After being fed in a stable-yard out of buckets

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

usually employed in giving food to animals, the ambassador and commissioners in an English carriage, which was painfully ill adapted to the nature of the roads, the rest of the members of the embassy, some in carts, others on horseback, set out on this memorable expedition to the hotel, which was said to be prepared for their reception. After travelling all night along roads nearly impassable, at much risk and inconvenience, the ambassador, with the commissioners, detached from the greater part of his suite, arrived at daylight in the morning at a very large building, where, to their extreme astonishment, they were ushered into a court, and surrounded on all sides by Chinese and Tartar mandarins in their full dresses of ceremony. The ambassador was then informed that he was in the imperial palace, and that the emperor was on his throne and ready to receive him. Persons who have travelled all night in a mail coach may have some conception of the unhappy condition of the commissioners of embassy upon this extraordinary occasion. Lord Amherst expressed much surprise and indignation at the treatment which he had experienced, and added, the impossibility of his appearing before the emperor in the state in which he then was. The emperor was said to be a being of such enlarged mind, as would overlook any trifling imperfections of dress, &c.; and Duke Ho, in his urgency, went so far as to lay his hand upon the collar of his lordship's coat, with a view of pulling him towards the hall of audience. So decided was this demonstration, that Lord Amherst's aide-de-camp partly drew his sword. The ambassador immediately desired him to forbear, and with much firmness and dignity repelled the offered insult, declaring that nothing but irresistible violence would induce him to appear as he then was in the imperial presence. He further added, that he felt unwell and much fatigued, and begged he might be conducted to the hotel prepared for his reception.

When these circumstances were communicated to the emperor, orders were given for the removal of the ambassador and commissioners and on this occasion was exhibited a characteristic, instance of the strange incongruities of the court of Pekin, of the blended mixture of the polished and effeminate Chinese with the rude ferocity of the Tartar character. Duke Ho, of whose *friendly* disposition the predicament in which he had placed the ambassador may be received as ample testimony, enraged at the failure of his project for shuffling over the public interview, and degrading the English embassy as much as possible, seized a whip from one of his attendants. He walked before Lord Amherst, to escort him to his carriage using the whip without the slightest compunction on all the full dressed Mandarins who came in his way, kicking and pushing others from him with the greatest rudeness. These acts of violence the courtiers of Yuen-ming-yuen received as a discipline to which they were accustomed, and expressed neither surprise nor indignation. Such then is the court of China, an empire which, during the convulsions which have involved those of the western world, has proceeded, approximating to a state of perfection which it is feared the destinies of imperfect man never can attain. In comparison with most European nations, it is now greatly barbarous, though from all it is distinct in customs, manners, and immemorial usage. Since the period of the last Tartar conquest, it has probably declined in the cultivation of all those arts which serve to civilize mankind.

Very shortly after his arrival at the hotel prepared for him, Lord Amherst was visited by [illegible] having felt his pulse, returned and reported to the emperor that he did not think there was any thing the matter with the English ambassador. After having been exposed for some time to the insolent gaze of, to use Lord Amherst's own expression, "by far the worst bred of all the well-dressed crowds he had ever seen," he received the emperor's verbal commands immediately to return to his own country. No time given for rest or repose, the members of the embassy were condemned to all the miseries and inconveniences of another night journey to Tong-chew.

Thus ended the hopes and expectations of success from the British embassy to China, an experiment which it is trusted will never be repeated, except under very different circumstances. We learn, however, a striking lesson for our guidance and instruction during the whole course of its proceedings—of the intolerable presumption and wretched imbecility of the Chinese government. Subsequently to the events above stated, the emperor appears upon reflection to have been extremely apprehensive of the consequences of the insolent treatment and abrupt dismissal of the ambassador. He published what may be considered a penitentiary proclamation, taking much blame for suffering himself to be deceived by his traitorous mandarins, who had conducted the embassy, one and all of whom were degraded and deprived of their rank. The English ambassador was at the same time declared to have been ignorant of the customs of the celestial empire, and there is no doubt that a very powerful apprehension continued for many months to exist, that the treatment of the embassy would have been resented, which it ought to have been by the government of Great Britain. The existing feeling in China contributed more than any other cause to the quite and unmolested manner in which we were permitted to carry on our commerce at Canton for some following years.

While these events were passing at Pekin, some others took place at Canton, which as powerfully demonstrated the character of the Chinese government. When information reached the viceroy of the abrupt dismissal of the embassy, his conduct exhibited the most marked hostility. Natives connected with our trade were seized and tortured, and when the company's ship, General Hewitt, which had been with the embassy to the northward, arrived, all communication with the shore was prohibited, and the ship itself surrounded by Chinese war vessels. Some little time afterwards, Capt. Maxwell arrived in the Alceste frigate, which had brought Lord Amherst to China. The same inimical disposition was again evinced, to which Captain Maxwell most properly expressed his determination not to submit. After his frigate had been fired on, and he himself otherwise insulted, he resolved at once to move up the river. On passing the forts, which command the entrance, he was again fired at, which he returned with several broadsides, after the first of which the forts were instantly abandoned by the garrison. The sequel speaks volumes for the character of the Chinese government. I was present next day with the select committee when the Hong merchants arrived in a body from the city. They stated that they had been sent by the viceroy to offer his congratulation on Captain Maxwell's conduct, who, they added, though fired upon by the forts, had not fired a single gun in return, and that in consequence of this great forbearance the English frigate might come up the river to the second bar. The Alceste had been anchored there some twenty-four hours previously. This adds one to numerous existences of the wretched imbecility of the Chinese government, cloaked as it ever is under the most arrogant exterior. It proves what I state with deep regret, but what I most conscientiously believe to be true, that you may gain any thing from its fears and apprehensions, but will never receive any concessions, from its good will or friendly disposition. It is a melancholy truth, but the whole history of our intercourse confirms it.

It is much to be desired that in any future arrangements with respect to China, you will not attempt to force indiscriminately into application those principles which regulate our commercial transactions with other countries. China may, in many respects, be said to stand alone among the nations; not only differing, but in many instances diametrically opposed, in the nature of its laws customs, and institutions. A Chinese, when he goes into mourning, puts on white; the left hand they consider the place of honour; they think it an act of unbecoming familiarity to uncover the head; their mariner's compass they assert points to the south; the stomach they declare to be the seat of understanding; and the chief god of their idolatry is the devil. Nor in their modes of reasoning, political or philosophical, are they less at variance with us than in their every-day customs and opinions. They reject with disdain all international treaties with foreigners, and communicate to us none of the advantages of their own laws. As far as regards homicides, for instance, the native law of China makes as clear and accurate distinction between manslaughter and murder, as does our own statute book. But the principle which they lay down as applicable to foreigners is this: "Rule barbarians as barbarians without law; if you govern them by laws it will lead to rebellion." How long it is to be our fate to submit to such a state of things, I know not. It would have been greatly for our credit and interest, had it terminated long ago. The sooner it now does, the better. But if no attempt be made by you to ameliorate our present condition, it will very soon be forced upon you. Collisions with the natives, and violent differences with the government, have always hitherto existed, and to them, from our more extended intercourse, we shall now be greatly more liable.

With respect to the very delicate question respecting homicides, I have always thought that the Chinese had fully as much reason to complain of our injustice, as we had of theirs. No power or authority was given to the select committee to institute judicial inquiry; and until a man, accused of crime, was proved to be guilty, it was impossible for them to deliver him up to death. Still more so was it where the native was killed by unavoidable accident, or by the hand of an Englishman in self-defence. The Americans thought differently in 1821, and most basely delivered up one of their seamen to be strangled, who was perfectly innocent of all crime. One case did occur, happily half a century ago, when the gunner of an English ship was, by the miserable imbecility of the supercargoes, surrendered and put to death. But their conduct, in doing so, was not condemned by the Court of Directors, or the government of England!

It has always appeared to me that this difficulty respecting homicides might, in a great measure, be overcome by giving your representatives at Canton extraordinary powers to constitute a jury, and try British subjects accused of murder. If guilty, we can surely have no wish to protect them. If innocent, we must, doubtless, have every determination to do so. I am well aware that this is an apparent anomaly of the establishment, as it were of an *imperium in imperio*; but our situation in China is altogether an anomaly, and we must make the best of it. I rejoice to find that some such arrangement is in contemplation by you; be assured it will be attended with the most advantageous results. Much cavilling will be raised against it, but let those who condemn in the first instance, [illegible] It was a system formerly practised by the Dutch in China; it is now, adopted by the Portuguese at Macao, who, though acknowledging themselves mere tenants at will of the Chinese government, claim the privilege of trying criminals before their own judicial tribunals, and according to their own laws.

The period I regard as now arrived, when a better understanding must be established between the British and Chinese government. State embassies, we have seen, can accomplish nothing; but I think it must be admitted that we have a right to require from China, at least just and equitable treatment and protection to the persons and property of British subjects. Let commissioners be sent, accompanied by a part of the naval squadron in India; for, to command the slightest attention or respect in China, you must appear with an appropriate force; let your requisitions be such as you are justified in making, and be prepared to insist upon them if refused. This may be readily done by occupying, should you be compelled to it, one of the numerous islands in the Canton river, and, if necessary, seizing the forts which command its entrance. They have no force, either military or naval, to oppose to you, that is not contemptible. Under such circumstances I feel satisfied your demands would be granted in a very brief period. Where justice has been resolutely required of the Chinese government by foreigners, it has always been conceded; where its tyranny has been submitted to, it has only led to multiplied oppression and degradation. Either with the view of obtaining such present understanding with the government of China, or of being prepared for it in the event of collisions taking place, it will be most desirable that the arrangement of such differences should be committed to the Governor-General of India, as the period of time required for reference to Europe has hitherto invariably frustrated our endeavours to remedy the existing evils.

On occasion of the last very violent aggressions of the Canton authorities on the British Factory, when I received a communication from the Governor-General, stating, that if necessary, we should be supported by the disposable forces of India against acts of aggressive violence, and which I took care should be made known to the Chinese government, its tone and conduct towards us immediately underwent a very great change. Had my own views been followed up, and further redress of the injuries and insults offered been demanded, I feel satisfied it would have been attended with the most beneficial consequences. We had despatched the whole of our fleet from Canton for England at an unprecedent early period, and had ten months before us, during which negociations of any kind would have been conducted without any injury to our commerce. But the Court of Directors did not deem any ulterior measures necessary. To the decided conduct of Lord William Bentinck at this trying crisis, may be attributed the preservation of our trade to China. The day of settlement with the Chinese government has only been delayed; it must very shortly arrive.

The changes which have been now made in appointing King's instead of Company's representatives to Canton will, as far as the Chinese government are concerned, be regarded by them with assumed indifference. But you must not expect that your superintendents, under present circumstances, will be received with any more regard or attention than those previously appointed by the East India Company. A proclamation will be issued by the viceroy of Canton, saying, that "these barbarian foreigners, ever prone to change, have altered their system: that the Company is dead, and that king's consuls are hereafter to be the responsible persons in China; that the celestial empire regards such changes with indifference, but that the newly appointed foreign devils must trem-blingly obey its immutable laws." These are the terms and conditions on which your king's representatives now go to China. If they wish to be made acquainted with the difficulties they have to encounter, they have only to refer to every volume of the Company's records for the last two hundred years. They will live in houses, the very walls of which will be covered with proclamations derogatory to the foreign character, and accusing them of vices which we do not even venture to name in civilized society. This state of things cannot long continue. Even if the government at home be disposed to submit to it, its subjects in China will not. In proof of this, let me refer you to all the late petitions and documents drawn up by the British merchants of Canton, where, to use the expressive words of Lord Grenville, "they are banished to a remote corner of the empire, there to reside in a state of perpetual quarantine."

When we reflect upon the course and character which foreign intercourse with China has assumed since its first establishment, we cannot wonder at the extreme jealousy which its government has felt, nor at the exclusive policy which it has adopted, nor withhold our commendation of the ability with which it has prevented European ambition from obtaining a footing in the empire. England perhaps even more than Russia, is the great object of its national apprehension. The imperial ministers at Pekin are well aware of the magnitude of our Indian possessions. In our war with Nepaul, we were treading on the very confines of China. During the Burmese campaign, on our advance to Ummerapoora, we were knocking at the very gates of the Chinese empire.* The sensation of apprehension of our ambitious projects it is, above all things, desirable to allay, with a view to the improvement of our intercourse; though it is most erroneous to suppose that a submissive course of conduct on our part will accomplish this end. The Chinese government is incapable of appreciating a policy founded on principles of moderation and justice; and, adopting their own mode of reasoning, they ascribe to fear upon your post what has its origin in a very different motive. You must, in short, satisfy the Chinese government that you possess a giant's strength; that you are aware of its excellence, but have no inclination to exercise it in a tyrannous disposition.

The principal exhibition which we have hitherto made of our military and naval power in China, was, as you must be aware, the expedition under Admiral Drury, in 1808, to take possession of the island of Macao, at the time we were receiving the other Portuguese settlements in Asia under British protection. I merely allude to that most ill-conducted expedition, for the purpose of stating that its only effect was to increase the presumption of the Chinese government, by inducing them to believe that we stood in awe of their superior power. It was singular to observe an English admiral treated with the greatest insult and contempt, on account of the forbearance of his conduct, when nearly at the same period a native Chinese pirate, who with a numerous fleet had ravaged the coasts of the empire, and perpetrated the greatest cruelties, was received with the most ceremonious respect and consideration by the viceroy of Canton. He was subsequently bribed to desist from his lawless course of life, and to accept of a high official situation.

We must be at all times prepared to expect that the Chinese government will act upon very different principles from those which we meet with in our intercourse with other nations. There is no country to which the well-known maxim of Tacitus, of "*omne ignotum pro magnifico est*," has been so applicable as to China. Situated on the eastern confines of the world—approachable only by straits of difficult and dangerous navigation—protected on its land frontier by nearly impassable deserts, by the lofty and continuous mountains of Tartary, and by that extraordinary wall, which will long remain a monument of how much may be accomplished by a united people associated for a great national object—further guarded from foreign innovation and encroachment by the great wall of Chinese jealousy and restriction,—its moral and political maxims and institutions have been long regarded with that respect which ignorance is ever ready to pay to mystery, and which even the superior intelligence of an enlightened mind will offer at the secret shrine which defies the power of its penetration. But a better knowledge of the language and character of this peculiar people has enabled us to withdraw the mysterious veil which so long shaded the face of truth. We see much to excite our surprise, but little to call forth our approbation, or a wish to imitate. The vast empire is held together by the superincumbent pressure of tyrannic power, acting on the minds of a naturally timid and peaceful people. There is little or no security to person or to property; and it is lamentable to have witnessed how much the channels of justice are impeded by every description of corruption.

It is a common and vulgar error to believe that the Chinese, like many other Asiatics, are bigoted in matters of religion. They are grossly superstitious but are careless in general of religious observances; while the government has almost always acted on a principle of most liberal toleration. The Buddhism of India, the worship of the grand Lama of Thibet, the Jewish and Mahommedan religions, as well as the Christian, have at different periods been introduced and established in China. If Christianity is now prescribed, it is solely on account of the apprehension that it is associated with political intrigue. Remove this apprehension, and you will have as wide a field opened to the efforts of the Protestant Christian, as is about to be opened to the enterprise of our merchants.

The mighty changes now determined on—for they deserve the name, when you are about to apply them not only to our intercourse with the Chinese empire, but to Japan and the many other interesting nations of eastern Asia—must to a certain extent be the work of time, and their progress gradual. Many circumstances have, however, been assisting in their promotion. Above all things, our increased knowledge of their languages, and the further instruction of our countrymen in these, will I trust, receive from you every encouragement—with a view to a more extended trade it is imperatively essential. An admirable institution was some years ago founded at Malacca by Dr. Morrison, called the Anglo-Chinese College, which, from an unworthy jealousy, I fear, of Missionary establishments, has never received that encouragement to which it was entitled. About forty Chinese students are annually educated there in all the general branches of useful knowledge. Religion is not compulsory, but voluntary. The sons of a common peasant at Mallacca thus receive an education superior to those of the Emperor of China. It is, I trust, unnecessary to point out how great the advantage of Chinese so educated, annually returning and mixing with the general society of the empire. The greatest benefit also will result from the efforts of a free press at Mallacca, from which have already issued many excellent works in the language of China. Let me entreat that your attention be given to these subjects, too long neglected in eastern Asia, but calculated to accomplish greater ends than either our fleets or armies.

In respect to the subordinate ultra-gangetic countries of Siam, Cochin-China, and Cambodia, they afford considerable prospect of commercial expectation, though on account of the wretched constitution of their governments, the advantages of intercourse with them are not likely to be readily obtained. We have attempted our diplomatic refinements at their barbarous courts, and in some instances concluded commercial treaties, which are just so much waste paper in countries where the law is the ever-varying will of the sovereign despot. The best of all embassies to them are occasional visits of our ships of war, whose officers can readily explain the object of our merchants, and, when necessary, be prepared to defend them against violence and outrage. Lord Nelson well and sagaciously observed, that a British admiral was the best of all ambassadors, for he settled in a few hours what it took more accomplished diplomatists weeks and months to effect. The diplomacy which he recommended will alone prove successful in China and the countries which surround it. Yet we are gravely told by some persons—you must, if you will go to these countries, accommodate yourselves to their customs and laws. In Siam, for instance, the monarch has three hundred wives, the first dignitary of the state is a white elephant, the second minister in rank is a white monkey. Are we to select our future representatives at the court of Siam, from the Zoological Gardens, or the waggons of Mr. Polito's menagerie?

Japan, though among the very first countries in Asia with which we opened a trade, has been for nearly two centuries hermetically sealed against us. It abounds in commercial wealth; and the establishment of an intercourse with it would be in the highest degree desirable, with a view to a more extended consumption of our manufactures. From numerous inquiries I have made of persons who have been resident in that country, I have learnt that its people are most desirous of the renewal of trade with England, but that the government still remains jealous and adverse to it. The re-establishment of our commercial connexion with that mysterious country will be a work of great delicacy and difficulty.

A revolution has recently taken place in the Island of Formosa, the natives of which have declared and established their independence of the Chinese government. It is immediately contiguous to the province of Fokien, the principal black-tea country, and in a situation excellently adapted for the purposes of our commerce. We ought not to remain careless and inattentive to this change, as the cultivation of a good understanding with the new government may lead to a most important extension of our trade. You cannot excite Chinese jealousy to a higher degree than it exists. You may increase their fears and apprehensions, but from this very feeling the most advantageous results may be derived, if managed with ability. It is one of the unhappy circumstances connected with events in those remote countries, that as they do not vividly appeal to the passions and immediate interests of the public mind in England, they often fail in exciting that attention to which they are eminently entitled. A revolution in Paris will always be very differently regarded from a revolution at Pekin. In the one instance every human passion is involved in the agitating vortex, in the other the event is looked at in the remote perspective by the calm and tranquil eye of contemplative philosophy. It is much to be wished that we shall not continue longer so insensibly indifferent as we have hitherto been to our great interests and mighty empire in Asia

In the present appointment of British representatives to Canton, it will be of the first necessity that their powers be of a very extended kind. China cannot fail to become a place of resort for adventurers, bankrupts in fortune and character; and both Americas are open as a ready outlet from Canton for successful villany. Were it only for the purpose of protecting our merchants of credit and character against the annoyances to which they may be exposed from such a description of persons, it is essential that your representatives should have a very effectual controul. The Chinese laws take no cognizance of the acts of foreigners towards each other. An Englishman might put another to death in Canton with impunity, and without being subject to any native tribunal.

In conclusion, I would again entreat you, above all things, to endeavour to obtain a definite understanding with the Chinese government. Until this be obtained, our commerce with China will be subject to restrictions, interruptions, and impositions of the most vexatious and injurious kind. The people of that vast empire are most desirous of a more extended intercourse with us, and they possess nearly all those characteristics calculated to render that intercourse reciprocally beneficial.

Do not send our national flag annually to China to be openly insulted by any contemptible minion of its weak and arrogant government. Assume an attitude that you do not blush to own. Such a course of policy must eventually, though perhaps it can only gradually, lead to a greatly increased demand for the productions of English industry. But you will accomplish a nobler and far more important end; and an amicable intercourse once established with the highly interesting but still uncivilized and unenlightened nations of Eastern Asia, must become the means of communicating to many millions of the human race at present involved in comparative ignorance and barbarism, the light of knowledge, and the blessings of religion.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Yonr most obedient humble servant,
CHARLES MARJORIBANKS.

* On both these occaions, the Emperor of China was appealed to for his assistance against us.

AMERICANISMS.—There are many Americanisms which in the course of time will work their way into the language of England; as they have as good a right to do as any other innovations that have force or point to recommend them. It will not be long before to 'progress' will be written without being marked with inverted commas as a joke. The verbs 'approbate,' 'consider' (in the sense of 'believe'), and even 'guess,' are making their way gradually in their peculiar senses, with for the present more or less of implied merriment in the user. 'Grade,' a gallicism imported from America, is an unrebuked use by virtue of its usefulness. A general officer's 'family,' meaning his 'staff,' is become a dandified phrase in vogue rather than the contrary. There are *mispronunciations*, however, which the English will never submit to; for example, a member of the senate will never be excused for calling territory 'Terry Tory.' The most striking peculiarity of an American (except that it is common to all colonists) in use of 'our.' But the way to try on American, especially a Southron, is to be hand and glove with the first man of colour you can meet; and then the mark of cart blood, the *Negrophobia*, shows itself in three cases out of four.—*Westminster Review.*

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